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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XIX NO. 151- BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

SPLIT IN BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY.

Sequel To Lloyd George's Policy.

Simon Leaves His Party

LONDON, June 27.

While there is a talk of fresh political "crisis" owing to Liberals insisting on the exemption of playing fields from the Government's land-tax proposals the Liberal Party itself is faced with serious split.

SOME RATTING.

Sir John Simon has written to Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Chief Whip, formally disassociating himself from the official Liberal Party in the Commons, which, he declared has given "pitiful exhibition" and "reached lower depth of humiliation than any into which it has yet been led by the stifling voice of conscience and swallowing the double taxation for fear of consequences," alluding to Liberal's acceptance of Government's landtax proposals, after threatening the defeat of Government on them.

Similar action to that of Sir J. Simon has been taken by Mr. Ernest Brown, Liberal member for Leith, who has resigned from the Liberal "Shadow Cabinet" and Liberal Parliamentary Party, owing to the "deplorable humiliations to which the party has been subjected recently."—Reuter.

Meerut Accused Released On Bail

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

The six accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, who have been released on bail, are Desai, Thengdi, Alwe, Jhabwala, Kadam and Saighal. Five of them except Thengdi have executed a bond with two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each and Thengdi for Rs. 4,000 each, on condition that when on bail the accused will not take part in any public demonstration or agitation or make speeches or write to the Press.—A. P.

ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

Socialists Side With Government.

LONDON, June 27.

Paris.—Cabinet's fate hung in the balance in the middle of an all-night sitting of the Chamber when Mm. Herriot, Marin and Dr. Franklin Bouillon representing large sections of Deputies, attacked the Government's note to President Hoover. The Premier was always on the "qui vive," and succeeded in largely counteracting criticisms. A feature of the division was the voting, "en bloc," of Socialists with Government, bringing in extra 160 votes on the ground that it was favourable to an international rapprochment.—Reuter.

BURMA REBELLION

Leaders Confer With Governor

RANGOON, June 28.

A communique states that another Conference with the Burman leaders was held this morning at Government House when the question of amnesty was further discussed. A separate communique is being issued containing the orders of the Government. A long discussion then ensued on the subject of communal tension between Burmans and Indians in Burma and the best way of allaying it.—A. P.

U. P. PEASANTS FIRED UPON

Four Dead And Several Injured

SEQUEL TO ATTACHMENT OF CATTLE

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, June 28.

The "Sainik" of Agra, reports that there has been firing in the village Sahajagarhi, Etmadpur Tehsil, on the 27th instant.

The attaching officer went to the village in the morning accompanied by a Sub-Inspector Police Constables, Zemindar's son and servant and collected the cattles of about 50 peasants. When these cattles were being taken away there was some row upon which the attaching party fired wounding some six peasants, four of whom were arrested and other two are believed to be left in the village. Five more peasants were arrested besides these six rounded at were taken to Anwalkhera. One Congress worker Pandit Saligram of Benie village was arrested in evening at Anwalkera.

The peasants are terror stricken a later report says the two wounded have also died, one while being carried from Anwalkhera to Etmadpore other at Etmadpore. The number of arrests is 13 there being some wounded persons among them.

(Other news about agrarian discontent in U. P. see page 12.)

RUPEE EXCHANGE TO REMAIN AT 18d?

How Premier's Statement Is Construed

RUGBY, June 28.

The Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons on Indian credit caused a considerable rise in Indian Stocks. The declaration, which, presumably was intended to reinforce that of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Benn in January, 1930, to the effect that Parliament would provide financial safeguards in the new constitution, is interpreted, according to the "Times" City Editor, to mean that the British Government would lend money to the Indian Government if necessary to maintain the rupee exchange at 1/6.

The press comment shows satisfaction tempered by uneasiness as to possible increase in the liabilities of the British Exchequer. The hope is expressed that Indian opinion will realise the imperative need of financial safeguards in the new Constitution.—B. O. W.

LUNCHEON TO MR. MELLON IN PARIS

Informal Talk About Hoover Proposal

LONDON, June 28.

Paris.— The negotiations, informal but of undoubted importance, were continued at luncheon given by M. Flandin in honour of Mr. Mellon at which the whole bearing of the American proposals on France's financial situation was discussed from the standpoint of French reservations, assuming that an agreement is to be reached before July. The guests included Edge and number of French financial experts, including M. Moret, Governor of the Bank of France.—Reuter.

"NOT TO LIVE UNDER FOREIGN YOKE"

Lesson Of Islam

SEPARATE ELECTORATES HAVE FAILED SAYS ANSARI

FARIDPUR (Bengal), June 27.

"Mussalmans in India have tried and tested the system of separate electorates for more than a decade now and it is time they returned their verdict of the futility of continuing the system that had done them immense harm, sapped their vitality and made them dependent on the favours and frowns of the brown bureaucracy and their white masters," declared Dr. M. A. Ansari, ex-Congress President, presiding over the Provincial Nationalist Muslim Conference this afternoon.

He urged the delegates to rise to the occasion and acquit themselves as "true sons of Islam, which has not taught you to live under foreign yoke."—A.P.

National Flag Salutation And Grand Rally Of Prabhat Feries

SPECTACULAR DEMONSTRATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The Prabhat Pheries of Bombay working under the B. P. C. C. had a grand rally and procession on Sunday morning. Despite drizzling rains, over 100 Prabhat Pheries from all part of the city had taken part in the function.

NEW FEATURE.

The feature of the occasion was the newly started Frabhat Phery of Congressmen incluting a number of B. P. C. C. members. This Frabhat Phery had 25 first round to-day. It started from the Congress House and joined the rally on the Chowpaty Sands.

At 6-30 a.m. there was a grand rally of all Prabhat Pheries on the Chowpaty Sands. Hundreds of tri-coloured national flags were seen flying in the air.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

Exactly at 8 a.m. Sjt. Abbas Tyabji arrived at the Congress House with Sjt. Nariman and both were received enthusiastically. Sjt. Abbas Tyabji performed the ceremony of hoisting the National flag. After this the Hindustani Seva Dal and other volunteers gave a military salute to the National flag. The ladies sang "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara".

Sjts. Abbas Tyabji and K. F. Nariman then addressed the gathering. The former exhorted them to make sacrifices for maintaining the honour of the flag which, he said, was the emblem of their national aspitations. He emphasized the importance of the double boycott, namely of foreign cloth and the liquor.

DO AWAY WITH DRINK EVIL.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman acquainted the gathering with the programme which the B. P. C. C. had chalked out for re-starting picketing of toddy shops and booths in Bombay. He made an appeal to them to join the Congress as pickets and help it in the noble task of the eradication of the evil of drink.

The gathering dispersed amid cries of "Vande Mataram."

MARTIAL LAW AT SEVILLE

LONDON, June 27.

Barcelona.—Martial law has been declared at Seville.

Seville.—A revolt by members of the air force at the aerodrome at Tablada headed by the famous airman Franco broke out this morning. A column of troops from Seville Garrison left for Tablada at midday. Many airmen from other aerodromes all over Spain are reported to have arrived at Tablada by air this morning.

REBELS DISARMED.

Madrid.—Troops from Seville have taken possession of the aerodrome at Tablada, and disarmed rebels who offered little resistance. Otherwise everything is comparatively quiet.—Reuter.

Clearing Seville Of "Undesirables"

LONDON, June 28.

Madrid.—General Sanjurjo, the Chief of Civil Guard, is energetically clearing up Seville prior to to-day's elections. Already 52 employees at Tablada Aerodrome have been dismissed and several arrests have been made.

The Minister of Interior, in a statement says that object of revolt was to proclaim "Social Republic" and free state of Andalusia. Major Franco (who was operated upon in hospital for broken leg to-day) has not been arrested, pending results of elections.—Reuter.

CENSURE VOTE ON CONGRESS PRESIDENT

PESHAWAR, June 28.

The gulf between the two sections of the Congress here has been widened by the Peshawar Frontier Congress Committee expressing want of confidence in its President, Mian Ahmad Shah, declaring his election void, electing new office-bearers and removing him from his Presidentship and membership of the All-India and Provincial Congress Committees.—A. P.

—:0:—

LORD WILLINGDON'S HOPES & AMBITION

It Is Peace And Not Truce Says Viceroy

CONVINCED ABOUT MAHATMA'S SINCERITY FOR IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT

SIMLA, June 27.

"I stand for peace, not for a truce, and I appeal to all who have at heart the best interests of India to do the same, for I am convinced that it is only through peace that we can secure the economic and political future of India," declared his Excellency Lord Willingdon in his speech at the Chelmsford Club Dinner, given tonight at Cecil Hotel, when covers were laid for about 120.

Sir B. L. Mitter, President of the Club, proposing the toast for their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon, explained the deficiencies of the Club, and expressed the hope that the auspicious solicitude, which had helped to make the Willingdon Club in the Western Presidency famous would, also be extended to the Chelmsford Club, with results as munificent to their slender resources, as had made their Bombay prototype such a conspicuous success. Referring to the task which faced Lord Willingdon, Sir Brojendra alluded to the communal question, which was still unsolved, to the danger to the principle of Federation arising both from the unpractical idealism of those who sought to champion the cause of Indian States' subjects and from unwise zealots who sought to revive in the present century the doctrine of the divine right of Princes, and, lastly, to the impediments in the way of friendship between Britain and India, caused by uncompromising apostles of independence and equally reckless protagonists of the outworn creed of an autocratic and selfish imperialism.

But, continued Sir Brojendra, they had at the helm of affairs an administrator of unique experience of three Continents who had sympathy and imagination. Lord Willingdon was no stranger to India. Who could more effectively apply to the solution of the communal problem the lessons of practical experience, without which every suggested settlement was apt to be suspect as open to all risks of an untried hazard? Concluding, the President associated with the toast the name of Lady-Willingdon, who had already set about securing friendly social relations between Britishers and Indians.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy responding, said that he was not making any political pronouncement, but merely giving his first impressions of the situation since his arrival in India two months ago.

The Viceroy continuing his speech, said:—

And my first impression must be of course that brilliant ceremonial at Bombay when the new Viceroy lands at the Apollo Bunder and meets that great gathering of Princes and distinguished citizens from all over India who are gathered within the Gateway of India to welcome him on his arrival. But I assure you that the ceremonial to my wife and myself was less a ceremonial to us both than a reunion with many old friends who showed us the same cordial friendship and kindness which I have always found in this country and which I assure you warmed our hearts at the outset of our undertaking our new responsibilities. I shall say nothing of the delightful day that we spent revisiting old haunts and seeing many old friends in Bombay beyond making this one remark that they are flourishing exceedingly.

Well sir, I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to accommodate myself to my new responsibilities and should like at once to acknowledge the generous friendship and support that I have already received from all my colleagues who share with me the responsibility for the peaceful and orderly administration of the country. And I rejoice to fesl that I am once again closely associated with many members of those great Services who have done in the past and are still doing such splendid and devoted work for the progress and development of India. And I must add that this old "Koi Hai" cant resist a feeling of pride in the thought that he has had something to do in starting on useful and brilliant carreers in this country several of the gentlemen who are sitting round this table tonight.

COMPLETION OF LABOURS.

There is another impression which has been vivicly forced upon me during the few short weeks that I have been engaged in my duties as Viceroy. I am quite clear that the work Viceroy has to do is much too heavy for a gentleman of my mature years and I venture to hope that all those concerned when they get over to London in the near future will hurry on towards the completion of their labours in regard to the constitutional reforms so that my life will more closely approximate to the four happy years I spent in Canada as a constitutional Governor-General and in order that I may shortly be relieved of many of my administrative duties.

I think it is true to say that I have arrived in India at a time of intense interest and considerable anxiety at a time when it requires steady heads and stout hearts to surmount the difficulties that lie before us. But this is no time for depression or pessimism for difficulties are made to be overcome.

CO-OPERATION AND GOOD-WILL

It is time surely when we ought all to get together and work together in a spirit of co-operation good-will and mutual confidence until the clouds of our difficulties are all swept away and the sun of peace and progress is again shining on this fair country. The economic and in consequence the financial situation are causing us much anxiety and concern and I am often told—and it gives me little consolation—that this depression is world-wide in its character, for I think that the present conditions hit particularly hard a country like this which depends so largely for its prosperity and its revenues on the prices of all its agricultural resources. We must all surely sympathise very deeply with the trials of that vast mass of our population who are chiefly engaged in the industry of agriculture and I am very glad to feel that the provincial governments are fully alive to their responsibilities and are doing everything in their power and will continue to do to relieve the difficulties of the situation. But I am fortunate tonight in being able to give you more than a mere general assurance on these matters for I can call your attention to some very imortant things which have happened in the last days or even hours which have opened the way to a new vista of hope in the economic sphere.

BRITISH GESTURE.

First and foremost I must allude to the statement made yesterday in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister who, I believe, is recognised by all parties in this country, as a true friend of India and who could hardly

(Continued on page 7).

Swaraj And Services

MUSULIPATAM, June 26.

The Fundamental Rights Committee concluded its sittings yesterday and a report has been signed by the members present. The report inter alia states that no State servant should ordinarily be given more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem as salary and provides for protection of indigenous cloth by exclusion of foreign cloth and yarn, freedom for regulating currency and exchange in the national interests and military training by State to citizens.—A. P.

GANDHIJI REACHES BULSAR

BULSAR, June 27.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has arrived here. He proceeds to Borsad while Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is proceeding to Bardoli.—A. P.

11 PRISONERS BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

2 Men Succumb To Injuries

RAE BAREILLY TRAGEDY

LUCKNOW, June 28.

News has been received of an incident which resulted in a tragedy in the Rae Bareli District Jail.

It is reported that a portion of a grain godown accidentally fell down, burying 11 prisoners in the debris. Other prisoners and the jail staff rushed to the spot and rescued the victims, two of whom have succumbed to their injuries.—A. P.

SOVIET AFGHAN TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION.

LONDON, June 27.

Moscow.—The Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Neutrality, non-aggression and non-participation in hostile grouping signed at Kabul on 24th June is a virtual extension of 1926 Pact with a few unimportant amendments.—Reuter.

PRINCES REVOLT AGAINST FEDERATION GATHERS STRENGTH

—:0:—

BHAWALPUR, REWA AND DHOLPUR JOIN PATIALA

It seems evident that the Maharaja of Patiala will not be an entirely lonely figure on the opposition bench at next Monday's meeting in Bombay of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, writes the special correspondent of the "Statesman."

I understand that both the Maharaja of Rewa and the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur are likely to put forward arguments against federalism for India or at any rate against early federation, and the Princes will also have before them an "opposition" statement by the Nawab of Bahawalpur. This statement was sent to the Chancellor for circulation in March. The following is its text in full:—

"The idea of the federation of the Indian States into British India has been considered to be necessary for the protection of the rights of the States. In other words, it is argued that the British Government is delegating its powers to British India and that unless the Indian States throw in their lot with British India, the entire power will go to British India and the States will be left at a disadvantage. Therefore, the States should federate with British India to have a share in this delegated authority.

"ROSY PICTURE" BY BIKANER.

"The picture as depicted by His Highness of Bikaner is very rosy. We gain everything without sacrificing anything. But is all that we demand being conceded to us. Suppose it is not, what is the alternative? Suppose we do not get equal representation as visualized by His Highness of Bikaner in both the Federal Houses, we shall be in a minority.

"If we are a minority we shall always have to act according to the will of the majority. His Highness of Bikaner says that in that case we should not join the federation. What will be our position then? All these considerations demand that we should have alternative proposals or some better substitute for federation.

"My rough plan which I submit for your Highness's consideration is outlined below. I claim no perfection for it, but I throw it in simply as a feeler for your Highness's consideration.

"The British Government is said to be divesting itself of power in British India and we shall only get a share of it if we federate with British India.

"The power enjoyed by the British Government is both in respect of British India and the Indian States. Why should it, on devolution, go to British India alone? And why to the Indian States only on condition of federation with British India? Cannot the power enjoyed by the British Government in respect of Indian States in such matters regarding which it is being devolved be delegated directly to each Indian State individually?

"The principal common federal subjects at present are (1) Customs, (2) Railways, (3) Posts and Telegraphs. Is it not possible to make the States autonomous in these matters? I believe it is.

"(1) Customs duties should be levied by the States as in Kashmir.

"(2) The Indian States should be given full proprietary rights over such portions of the railways as run through their territories. At present many Indian States have their own railways and no difficulty is found as regards their working arrangements.

"(3) Posts and Telegraphs could also be left to the sole care of the States and a sort of inter-Indian Postal Union could be formed for proper working.

"Conventions regarding emergency and proper working could be established.

UPKEEP OF DEFENCE.

"In lieu of these the States should give annual contributions to the Central Government for the upkeep of defence.

"This plan would obviate the necessity of federating with British India. But as we are fully determined to co-operate with British India, these should be suitable machinery exactly and solely on the lines of the League of Nations and the International Court of Arbitration in which the Princes and the Provinces of India should participate for the common good.

"To put it briefly, instead of a federation of the Provinces and the States on the lines of the United States of America, I propose a League of India comprising representatives of the Indian States and the British Indian provinces on the lines of the League of Nations."

It seems that the idea of a League instead of a Federation of India appeals also to the Maharaja of Rewa, who has never professed any great enthusiasm for federation. I believe that, after the informal discussions held at Delhi a few months ago, he prepared some sort of case against federation which had the merit of some careful and original thought, even if it depended largely on special pleading.

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P R5327

WE can exactly predict your most favourable date to make profit in any business: Send Rupee one. WONDERWORKING STAR HOUSE, Jamnagar.
P 5305

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES—"Sunrise Weekly Forecasts," last week gave three figures right in five days. Tuesday 9.54, Wednesday 9.64 and Thursday 9.76. Both strong weekly Certainties were also right! Why pay heavy fees for rotten tips when this Weekly Report worth Rupee one only (issued every Monday) gives at least four figures right every week. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema, also from newspaper shops, Prarthana Samaj and Churni Road Junction.
P R5329

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

The DEBENTURE-HOLDERS of the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., are INFORMED that payment of interest on Debentures due on 1st July, 1931, will commence from 1st of the next month.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents,
The Sholapur S. & W. Co. Ltd.
3213

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOHANLAL NANABHAI, Receiver in High Court Suit No. 2990 of 1919 (Purshottam Naron and Anr. vs. Rao Saheb Mulji Naran & Ors.) has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule rereunder written.

ALL persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof, ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE-REFERRED TO:

ALL that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7662, and New Survey No. 4298 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7366, and Street Nos. 249, 257 and Cadastral Survey No. 4100 of Bhuleshwar Division, and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by the Lower Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Aspandiarji Jamsetji and on or towards the South by the property of Mancherji Bomanji.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1931.
DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3216.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Summary Suit No. 848 of 1931. Plaint filed this 4th day of May, 1931.

Messrs. K. DOSSA & CO., a firm, carrying on Business as Commission and Insurance Agents at Standard Building, within the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) MESSRS. THE KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS, a firm, carrying on business as producers and distributors of Cinematograph Films at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) NARAYANRAO GOPINATH DEVARE, (3) L. H. KAHANRE both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants and (4) HOMI ADERJI MASTER, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, all three carrying on business in partnership under the name, firm and style of Messrs. The Kohinoor United Artists at Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay. (5) MANOOBHAI CHATURBHUJ JHAVERI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To,
(1) Messrs. The Kohinoor United Artist.
(2) Narayan Gopinath Devare.
(3) L. H. Kahanre and
(4) Homi Aderji Master.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 1650/- due by you on an Demand Promissory Note, dated the 5th December, 1930, and a letter of Guarantee, dated the 5th December, 1930, passed by the 5th defendant and also take notice that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the date hereof and apply for leave to defend the suit. Please note that in default the plaintiffs would be entitled to obtain a Decree.
Dated this 29th Day of June, 1931.
DAMKEWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3215

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
J. M. BARRIE'S
Famous War Play
MEDALS
Featuring GARY COOPER and BERYL MERCER

THE EMPIRE
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Alluring Chinese Star
ANNA MAY WONG
In
THE FLAME OF LOVE
All-Talking, Singing Picture.

THE EMPRESS
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Talkie Thriller
AFRICA SPEAKS
Adventures In The Unexplored Regions of Africa.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 9-30 P. M.
GRANT ANDERSON REPERTORY CO., Presents
"LORD BABS"
A Farce by Kable Howard.

Public Notices

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION.

will open at Srinagar on 15th August, 1931. Very elaborate and attractive programme is under preparation.
Unique opportunity for visitors and traders interested in the famous Arts and Crafts of Kashmir.
(Sd.) CHET RAM KOHLI,
Secretary,
Exhibition Committeee.
3214

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 534 of 1931.
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
V/s.
DHANRAJ KUKMAL of Bagardh in Indore State. Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed the above suit in this Court against you to recover Rs. 5,441-10-0 with interest on Rs. 5,282/15/9 at 6 per cent. from 1st March, 1931, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th July, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person, or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
WITNESS Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of March, 1931.

Seal of the High Court Londres

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
The 20th day of March, 1931.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3213

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE OUTSTANDING DEBTS AMOUNTING TO RS. 54,000/- DUE TO THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) BY THE CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE SAID COMPANY IN RESPECT OF THE CALL OF RS. 3 PER SHARE.

Under instructions from Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., the Voluntary Liquidators of the said Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and in pursuance of the High Court's Order dated the 19th January, 1931, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY) the 29th June, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the outstanding debts amounting to Rs. 54,000 due to the said Company by the Contributories thereof who have failed to pay the Call of Rs. 3 per share made by the said Voluntary Liquidators payable under High Court Order dated 21st January, 1927.

A detailed list of the said outstanding debts can be inspected at the office of the said Auctioneers.
CRAWFORD & CO.

Next Week

VIRTUOUS HUSBAND
HE DIDN'T DRINK
HE DIDN'T SMOKE
HE DIDN'T GAMBLE
BUT
DON'T MISS IT AT
PATHE CINEMA
The Biggest Laugh Yet

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

SUIT NO. 1014 OF 1931.

B. S. EZEKIEL and Others ..... Plaintiffs
Vs.
M. A. JACOB and Others ..... Defendants.

To
THE MEMBERS OF THE GATE OF MERCY SYNAGOGUE.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made in the above suit on the 10th day of June, 1931. Notice is hereby given under Order 1. Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs herein are given leave to file the above suit against the Defendants who are members of the Managing Committee of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Bombay, on behalf of themselves or all other members of the said Synagogue. Except the plaintiffs praying:—

(a) For a declaration that the resolutions set out in exhibits D and E to the Plaint are void and are of no effect against the Plaintiffs' (b) For a declaration that the plaintiffs continue to be notwithstanding the said resolutions members of the said Synagogue and that they are entitled to attend speak and vote at meetings of the said Synagogue and to enjoy and use all the rights and privileges of members of the said Synagogue. (c) For an injunction, restraining the defendants from excluding or attempting to exclude the plaintiffs from exercising their rights and privileges as members of the said Synagogue, including their right to attend, speak and vote at meetings of the Synagogue and from giving effect or attempting to give effect to the resolution mentioned in exhibits D and E, to the said plaint. (d) For an interim injunction in terms of prayer (c) and (e) For the costs.

And that the hearing of the said suit is fixed for the 17th day of August, 1931.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1931.
Messrs. PESTONJEE CHATRAPATI AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 AND 10

A CARL LAEMMLE ALL-TALKING SUPER.
ALSO
THE DERBY
IN SOUND.

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Reduction in rates at the request of our Patrons.

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Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
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Wonder Show of the Fleet
"HIT THE DECK"
With
JACK OAKIE

Get happy with the Gobs in this joyous festival of song and dance.

APOSTLE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Calcutta Corporation's Address To Dr. Ansari.

The following are extracts from the address to be presented by the Calcutta Corporation to Dr. Ansari:—

"In the long and honourable roll of fighters for India's freedom, your name will find a prominent and abiding place. When the great movement of non-co-operation was launched by Mahatma Gandhi it found in your patriotic heart a sincere and enthusiastic response. And with faith undiminished and zeal unabated, you have ever since cherished that noble message of national self-help and solidarity.

"As an apostle of unity between Hindus and Mussalmans, as a messenger of harmony between the two great sister communities of India, you have always kept your head high above passing storms of communal trouble. And with the dawning of a new era of amity and good-will, the highest honour in the gift of the nation was conferred upon you by calling you to the presidential chair of the Indian National Congress. You have again and again sounded that clarion call of unity which has quickened a new life and awakened a new consciousness in the nation.

"It is with the feelings of pride and pleasure that we express our firm conviction that your wise leadership of the nation will take it from victory to victory till at no distant date this great and ancient land attains complete Swaraj and fully realises its lost self for the benefit of humanity. Bande-mataram."

AMERICA REGAINS RYDER GOLF CUP.

LONDON, June 27.

Columbus (Ohio):—America regained Ryder Professional Golf Cup from Britain by winning aggregate of nine singles and three foursomes matches.—Reuter.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha, wires under date June 27:—

The S S "Hatkhola" (Line British India Steam Navigation Company, Agents: Messrs. Chhottalal Premji and Company) left Port Okha on the 27th inst. with 5764 tons of salt for Calcutta and 250 tons of cement for Madras. The S S "Ogilvy" (Line Clan, Agents: Messrs. James Finlay and Company) arrived Port Okha to-day with 350 tons of cargo.—A. P.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Does Not Touch Root Of Disease.

Sir, Purshotamdas Thakurdas has issued the following Statement to the Press:—

The Premier's statement is interesting, although I am afraid it is vague for any definite opinion to be expressed. The statement says that His Majesty's Government have decided that "should any need arise" they would apply to Parliament for authority to give financial support to the Government of India "under suitable conditions". How this "actual need" arising will be judged, it is difficult to clearly understand. In the opinion of many in India it would appear as if the need had already arisen till yesterday. The "suitable conditions" under which this support is to be given to the Government of India must not be surmised for purposes of either approval or of criticism. I suppose we will know the details of this before long.

THE OTHER CONDITION.

The other condition made by the Premier is regarding the period for which this support would be available to maintain India's credit abroad. This period appears to be restricted to the period between now and the settlement of the constitutional question, which one may presume to be about six months more. I look upon this as an unsatisfactory feature of the announcement, but it is quite possible that like President Hoover's statement regarding reparation payments, this period may automatically be extended.

RURAL CONDITIONS.

Generally speaking I welcome the statement made by the Prime Minister, but wish to draw the attention of the British Cabinet that whilst this may help the maintenance of the ratio and "India's credit abroad," and also inspire confidence in investors in England in Indian sterling securities, a good deal requires to be done in connection with the amelioration of the economic condition of the country, which, at the moment is far from satisfactory, if not almost threatening. I hope that the details in connection with the Premier's statement when known will justify the optimism that has been inspired this morning in some of the various markets here, and I would urge that the question of improving the economic condition of the rural areas should receive the prompt attention of the authorities in India and in England.

THE ROOT DISEASE.

I wonder if the difficulty of Government in maintaining "India's credit abroad" as it is called is not a mere symptom and the root disease of India is the extremely low economic condition of the masses. Obviously the statement does not touch this main problem.

Several ideas strike one as to how the statement and the action proposed by His Majesty's Government can affect the consideration of some fundamental questions at the Round Table Conference next September, but this must be left over for another occasion. It is for that reason that I look upon the statement as an interesting statement.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 30th instant.

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The New York and Liverpool Cotton markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all around the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make large profits. This BUREAU remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

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Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

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TRADE & FINANCE

—:o:—

MORATORIUM FOR PAYMENTS OF WAR DEBTS.

General Improvements: Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, June 26.

The announcement by President Hoover offering one year's conditional moratorium for the payment of debts due to the United States by Foreign Governments marked the most important feature of the week. This was further supplemented by advices from London yesterday that the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank had joined the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Bank for International Settlements in placing a short-term loan of £20 million at the disposal of the German Reichsbank. These factors caused animation in several important markets. There is a general feeling that this action will tend to check the fall in commodity prices and help in the recovery of trade from the present slough of despond. Although the announcement affects the European countries directly, it is likely to have a healthy reaction on Eastern markets, since any increase in the purchasing power of the West will create greater demand for primary agricultural products of which India is one of the largest exporters. It is sincerely hoped that this initial step on the part of America will lead to further concessions as they become necessary to help the economic recovery.

MONEY

Money rates were unchanged, call funds remaining in the neighbourhood of 4 to 4 1|2 per cent. Investment in treasury bills rather than the demand for trade purposes accounts for the present steadiness. Treasury bills renewals during the week aggregated about Rs. 455 lacs and were Rs. 210 lacs in excess of maturities. The trade demand shows a fall of about Rs. 36 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: one to three months 4 1|4 per cent and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 19th June, 1031 shows an increase of Rs. 155.23 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which now stands at Rs. 15,25,39,000 as compared with Rs. 15.13 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18,89, an increase of 1.65 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 15.04 lacs and Rs. 59.34 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 47.41 lacs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 81.51 lacs to Rs. 13.79 crores and other deposits by the small figure of Rs. 6.98 lacs to Rs. 64.82 crores. The bank rate still remains at 6 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET

Following the announcement of a moratorium for war debts, the gilt-edged market assumed a steady tone with prices generally higher. 3 1|2 per cent paper rose sharply to Rs. 60|4 on bear covering, but rates eased off in midweek; towards the close, on fresh bear sales again it reacted slightly to Rs. 59-5. Short-term bonds nevertheless remained lethargic, and the tone at present is hesitant pending the decision of Government regarding this year's rupee loan. 5 per cent 1945-56 loan closed at Rs. 100. 1933s and 1935s quietened to Rs. 99-11 and Rs. 95-10, and 1933-44 to Rs. 93-7. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-4 and Rs. 100-15 and 1933-36 Bonds at Rs. 99-14. 6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan was placed at Rs. 103-15. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan declined to Rs. 73|-, while 1934-37 was unchanged at Rs. 88-12. 4 1|2 per cent 1955-60 Loan showed on alteration at Rs. 82-4, while 1934 bonds eased slightly to Rs. 94-10.

TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 23rd June 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 15,25,000, Rs. 22,75,000 and Rs. 1,70,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-8-3 received approximately 64 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for nine six and three months bills were Rs. 15,25,000, Rs. 22,75,000 and Rs. 1,62,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4-14-10 and Rs. 5-9-4 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 24th to Monday the 29th June at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10 per cent respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills sold from 17th to 22nd June amounted to Rs. 2,75,000, Rs. 6,50,000 and Rs. 2,45,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 30th June 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 3rd July 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE

The tone of sterling exchange was quiet with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5 3|4d. and buyers at 1s. 5-23|32d. The activity manifest in commodity markets caused some export bills to be placed, which however, were easily offset by remittances demand. Government sold £ 1,412,-205 sterling during the week ending 20th June 1931 and it is believed that further amounts have since been sold. The following are the forward rates: upto 15th July 1|5-23|42d., 16th to 31st July 1|5-11|16d., and August 1|5-21|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation after receding from dol. 4.86-21|32 to dol. 4.86-11|32 during mid-week closed at dol. 4.86-9|16. French francs depreciated to 124.29. The Belga appreciated slightly to 34.93, while the Italian lira remained unchanged at 92.95.

A Press communique of the 23rd instant states that the total transfers to the Home Treasury from 1st April to 20th June amounted to £8,570,884. Of which £1,820,884 were utilised on account of sales of sterling during the same period. The net remittances to the Home Treasury amount to £6,750,000.

GOLD

Gold prices were steadier by half an anna with ready quoted at Rs. 21-4-6 per tola. Rs. 25,81 lacs worth of gold was shipped by the last week's outgoing Steamer to London. Tenders of the metal to the Mint, are gradually declining since the open market rate is now higher than the Government buying rate. The daily offtake is still poor at about 3000 tolas with stocks on hand amounting to 1¼ lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns continued unchanged at Rs. 13-9-0 for ready and Rs. 13-9-3 for delivery 29th June. In London the price of gold after declining to 84s. 10½d. closed at 84.11d. The highest and lowest rates in our market during the week were Rs. 21-4-6 and Rs. 21-4-0 for ready; Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-3 for 30th June settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 30th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £3700 gold. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 336,214 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £nil.

SILVER

The silver market witnessed activities on a scale unknown for several months now, with violent price fluctuation. The announcement by President Hoover caused a bullish feeling in the Shanghai market, where bear account was hurriedly covered, causing the tael to rise from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3-7/16d. These movements were reflected in the local market and the rate for ready jumped from Rs. 42-1|2 to Rs. 45-4 on Monday. A rise of 1-5/16d. pe ounce standard was recorded i London owing to heavy covering orders from China and India. At this level, however, there was some reaction in all the markets, but prices rose again to higher levels towards the end of the week. The movements were highly erratic and the tone at the moment is problematical depending largely upon the attitude of Chinese speculators. The off-take in the local market is reduced to about 45 bars a day with stocks unchanged at 1,100 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 13-13/16d. and 12-7/16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 45-4 and Rs. 42-11 for ready, Rs. 45 and 42-9 for 6th July settlement and Rs. 44-12 and Rs. 42-4 for 3rd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,000 silver Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £60,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 356 bars and Rs. 11,388 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,500.

SHARES.

Following a rise in the price of raw cotton, prices on the Stock Exchange were on the whole better, but business was not large and confined mostly to the bazar carryovers. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 660—676/3—667/8—677/8; Century Rs. 223/12—231/4—227/8—235; Central India Rs. 325—337/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 342/8—360—350—356/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 130xd-132/8xd -121/4xd. 133/2xd.; Indore Malwa Rs. 345-351/4; Kohinoor Rs. 121/4—131/4; New Great Rs. 122/8—132/8-131/4-136/4. Pearls 212/8—218 12—217/8-225; Simplex Rs. 52/8-60 and Swadeshi Rs. 275-281/4—278/12—285-283/12.

The miscellaneous section was steady with notable rise in the price of Bombay Burmahs which improved from Rs. 376/4 to Rs. 390. Tata Iron Ordys. rose from Rs. 17/12 to Rs. 21/4 and Defds. from Rs. 265 to Rs. 272/8. Tata Hydro shares gained from Rs. 102-8 to Rs. 105 and Tata Power from Rs. 395 to Rs .400. Alcock shares also showed improvement closing at Rs. 217/8. Bombay Trams steadied to Rs. 108/2 and Bombay Steams from Rs. 175 to Rs. 180. Bundi Cement shares bettered from Rs. 12 to Rs. 12/12, and Indian Cements from Rs. 141/4 to Rs. 152/8. Katni Ordys. gained about 10 points to Rs. 159/6, with Defds. closing at 600. Ahmed. Prantij railway shares improved from Rs. 790 to Rs. 795, while Tapti Valleys declined from Rs. 555 to Rs. 545.

Imperial Bank shares maintained steadiness at Rs. 1055 with Centributories at Rs. 257/8. Bank of India shares show no change at Rs. 80, while Central Bank Shares steadied to Rs. 15.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, June 27.

The market ruled quiet in the beginning of the week, steady in the middle and somewhat easier in the latter part of the week under review. Thus Ready as well as Forward prices record a rise of about half an anna per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels.

It is reported that about 3,000 tons of Russian Beet sugar were sold by the European House at Rs. 12/9, one month delivery terms.

The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 13/4 and Rs. 13-2-9 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/5 and Rs. 5/4/9 for June, Rs. 5/4/6 and Rs. 5/4 for July and Rs. 5/4 and 5/3/6 for Aug./Sept. shipment and Rs. 12/11 to 12/15 and Rs. 12/10/6 to Rs. 12/14/6 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi report almost steady markets.

FOREIGN MARKETS

London Terminal Market ruled steady and Raw Sugar Prices are increased by about 1d. for August, December and March and by d. 3/4 for January.

Melts in the United States this year are reported to be 18,35,000 tons and Delivery 16,40,000 tons against 20,35,000 tons and 19,35,000 tons respectively last year.

New York Market is lately reported to be easier and rates of New York option for July were increased by 3 points, for September unchanged and for December and January were easier by 1 point.

Stocks and receits at Cuban ports last week were 1424000 and 30,000 tons respectively, while Exports were of 59000 tons of which to United States of America 39,000 tons and to Europe 20,000 tons.

ARRIVALS

There was no arrival during the last week. S. S. Neumberg, S. S. Pundit and S. S. India are expected to arrive on the 30th June, 5th July and th July with a cargo of about 10,000, 7000 and 3,000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCK

Offtake during the week is estimated at 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 4,00,000 bags.

The following are the Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/8 per F. B. H.
Shipmen t June Rs. 5/4/9 per F. B. H.
Shipment July Rs. 5/4/3 per F. B. H.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 5/3/9 per F. B. H.
Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 12/11 to 12/15.
Tone:—Steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIOS.

Bombay, June 26.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p. c. 1933 Notes)	101 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	55 5 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 13 6
Bengal Iron 7½ p. c. Preference	0 5 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. ord. Stock	60 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 8 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 5 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 19 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 2 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	106 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 3
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p. c. Debs.	76 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 1 9
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 17 6
Rangoon Electric Tram & S. Ord.	1 11 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4½ p.c. Deb.	58 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	95 0 0
Tata Power 7½ p. c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	100 10 0

Remarks:—Assam Bengals, Shahadaras and Tata Steel ex-dividend.

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What the People Say

"PROFESSION AND PRACTICE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter which is signed by B. C. D. and which appeared in the issue of the 20th instant, under the heading of "What the people say." It is in respect of the declared policy of the Government for the sale of intoxicating liquors etc. in the Presidency.

The Abkari Department issues "On" and "Off" forms of licenses for the vend of liquors in "Hotel-Bars" and "Refreshment Rooms" which are always open to the general public without making any payment, for being there and the above-named places are, therefore, rightly treated as "Places of Public Entertainments" as defined in the Bombay City Police Act

The above Department also issues quite a different form of licenses for the vend of liquor in theatre or cinema bars for the convenience of the theatre-going public, who have to pay fees for admission to be on these premises. The forms of licenses granted to them are called "Booth" licenses, which only allow the theatre-going public to be served with liquor half an hour before the commencement of the performances and half an hour after the performances are over, and the above-mentioned places have rightly been defined as "Places of Public Amusements" under the Bombay City Police Act.

From the statement which appears in the above-mentioned correspondence it appears that a certain cinema bar in the Fort has applied for a "Refreshment Room License" which makes it clear that the Management wants to create an innovation in order to enable them to sell intoxicating drinks in the newly-introduced Soda-Fountain in the spacious compound of their theatre premises, from 9 o'clock in the morning to late at mid-night, say up to 12-30 a.m. of the next day.

The new application for an "On" Refreshment Room license is made for the purpose of converting the existing "Booth" license into a Refreshment Room License, for converting a place of Public Amusement into a place of Public Entertainments, and thus creating an anomaly in contravention of the Bombay City Police Act, and which involves a question of principle as laid down by the Government itself.

I hope that the above letter will catch the eye of the Minister of Excise, who will prevent any such anomaly as mentioned in this letter from coming into existence as a matter of principle only.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

CITY CIVIL COURT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Munshi's article on the subject in your issue of the 24th June, 1931 is more in the nature of a brief, in support of the present system of administration of justice in the City of Bombay than a correct and impartial appreciation of the advantages to the public by the establishment of a City Civil Court. It is rather amusing to find Mr. Munshi seriously urging that the City Civil Court will not reduce the costs of litigation. Before showing the fallacy and hollowness of Mr. Munshi's argument, may I ask why Mr. Munshi has abholutely forgotten about the expedition of justice by the establishment of the proposed City Civil Court. Justice delayed is justice denied while it is notorious that the High Court is inordinately slow in disposing of suits. Suits for Rs. 2,000|- to Rs. 5,000|- filed six years ago have not yet seen the light of the day. While such suits in the City Civil Court will be disposed of in six months at the latest instead of six years.

Mr. Munshi would see that this is a desirable thing to achieve in order to relieve the present financial stringency as debtors would be more prompt in payment being afraid of a speedy decree instead of a decree not to be passed for years. Coming to Mr. Munshi's main point that the litigation in the City Civil Court will not be less costly, the premises on which Mr. Munshi founds his conclusion are inaccurate and incorrect, as shown below. In the first place one ought to deduct sundry charges of Rs. 500|- which Mr. Munshi has added to swell up costs of the City Civil Court. Deducting the said amount the total costs upto appeal in a suit for Rs. 5,000|- in the City Civil Court for both plaintiff and defendant according to Mr. Munshi would be Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 850 for each of the Plaintiff and Defendant. Now Mr. Munshi wrongly assumes that the taxed costs on both sides of the High Court (original and appellate sides) would be only Rs. 1,500|-. This is only assumed by Mr. Munshi and is not accurately calculated because calculation would not justify this assumption.

Now the following approximate figures of costs in a long cause for Rs. 2,500 in High Court will disprove Mr. Munshi's theory.

Rs. 2,000—Plaintiff's attorney and client costs in a contested long cause heard only for one day (as this would be a moderate bill of the Solicitors).

„ 2,000—Defendant's costs as between attorney and client.

„ 1,000—Plaintiff's appeal costs (attorneys and client bill for appeal).

„ 1,000—Defendant's attorney and client's bill of costs in appeal.

Rs. 6,000|-

It will be seen that the total charge to the public for fighting out a suit of Rs. 2,500 would be Rs. 3,000 to each side instead of Rs. 425 (being half of Rs. 850|- cost of suit for Rs. 5,000|- as calculated in the case of a City Civil Court).

But there is another feature of the present High Court system which is to be deprecated. A successful litigant does not get all his costs from the losing antagonist as the scale of fees is different with regard to attorney and client and party and party bill of costs. Thus although a party has paid Rs. 3,000|- to his Solicitor for his bill as stated above he might get only Rs. 2,000 from his antagonist and the balance is a dead loss to him. This will not be the case in a City Civil Court as the successful litigant will get all his reasonable costs and there will be no loss to him. Has Mr. Munshi considered this anomalous position which if got rid of will mean great relief to the public? But Mr. Munshi has entirely given up his case by the concluding sentence of his article "the excessive costs in small suits for which the Bombay High Court has become notorious", and really this is so, and this state of affairs ought to be remedied by the establishment of a City Civil Court, an institution which is so urgently needed in the City and which is so long delayed where justice will be disposed of cheaply and expeditiously at the hands of a Judge of the calibre of a High Court Judge.—Yours, etc.

LEGAL REFORMER.

M. C. C.'S VISIT TO INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There has recently appeared in the press considerable correspondence on the above subject, and there appears to be much heart-burning among the enthusisasts of cricket concerning the alleged apathy of the Hindus in Bombay towards the M.C.C.'s visit to India next cold weather. In fact it has been hinted that if the Hindu Gymkhana do not see their way to modify their attitude and signify their willingness to participate heartily in the proposal, the visit may not at all take place and there is a possibility of the Hindus being solely blamed for their alleged unsportmanlike conduct and consequent loss to the Indian cricket.

Although the conditions prevailing at the time the boycott resolution was passed by the Hindu and subsequently other Indian Gymkhanas in Bombay, have fairly changed for the better this year, the Hindus, or perhaps Indians as a whole, have legitimate grounds for adopting such indifferent attitude towards the English cricketers. Anglo-India have on several occasions blamed Indian sporting clubs for mixing politics with sport, but they have never had a word of reproof to say to the South African sporting clubs when they brought the race and the colour in the sports and debarred all except the "half-baked" whites from competing in the Olympic Games there.

Apart from this question of politics however, it appears to me that the authorities concerned have not approached the question of Hindu association with their project with proper perspective. In fact the Hindus have almost been peremptorily asked to participate in an affair in which they have not been consulted, in fact neglected. From the establishment of the All-India Cricket Board, which apparently is a self-constituted body, I have been watching their activities, and I have never come across any indication on the part of the promoteers of the Board to cultivate the sympathy of the Hindus towards their venture. In the Selection Committee appointed by the Board for finding out suitable talent to compose the Indian Team they propose to send to England in 1932 or the Executive of the Board, we do not find a single Hindu, although the Hindus form a very important community who have contributed largely towards the advancement of cricket in India, and have produced a host of veteran cricketers who will do credit to any representative team from India, apart from the princely cricketers of international fame such as Ranji, Duleep, Vizanagaram Prince. I am not a communalist at heart, but doubt very much if the formation of the Selection Committee comprising of Messrs. Kanga, Huq and Hosie (a Parsi, a Mohemedan and an European) is only an accident. I have heard it said in Hindu cricketing circles that the omission of Hindus from the Selection Committee is a deliberate affront, and unless and until they are apportioned their legitimate representation on the Committee they will not care to interest themselves in any venture the Board may undertake. Apart from the communal point of view, the Hindus have every ground to complain and disassociate themselves from the Board's activities unless and until the Board see their way to rectify their error and interest the Hindus in their doings by giving due representation.

The Board may perhaps plead that Hindus did never plead for such representation, and may perhaps and that there are some Hindu Maharajas closely associated with the Board's work and naturally the Hindus need have no special representation. But the Board seem not to have realised that as far as Hindus at least are concerned, they have long since ceased to look at any Maharaja, howsoever potential he may be, as a party fit to represent their interests. And as far applying for representation, Hindus are too reespectable to go abegging; they know full well the art of non-co-operating, and are confident that if they non-co-operate they must bring the Board to its sense of duty.

I hope the above remarks will bring home to the Board the realities of the position, and induce them to do the right thing before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. L.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The revised constitution of the East India Cotton Association as proposed by the committee appointed by the vote of the Bombay Council, has passed, though not satisfactory in some respects, by the Association in its general meeting. In the writer's opinion the terms of reference were not wide enough for the inquiry committee for a drastic overhaul. The Government is always less mindful as regards the interests of the growers and up-country dealers. The members of the Association are mostly the Bombay shroffs, muccadums brokers and merchants as well as commission agents. The up-country who are the real feeders is who consign their cotton to Bombay for sale and conspicuous by their absence from its membership. They discharge their obligations to trade through their Bombay agents who may be shoffs, muccadums or commission agents. It is not rare that on one count or the other, disputes arise between the principal and his agent and if they are not amicably settled, they are, according to the bye-laws of the Association, referred to the arbitration of two members of the Association, one appointed by each party to the dispute. In such a case the up-country member who is generally not a member, and as such has no right to appoint an arbitrator, is at a disadvantage. The Chairman of the Association is authorised to appoint one for the non-member. Almost cent per cent of such arbitrations are decided against the up-country merchant, as local arbitrators who are interested in one way or the other amongst themselves, do not care to see into the merits of the case of the up-country dealer. It is for this reason that so many awards are disputed in the High Court, but as the powers of the High Court are restricted by the Cotton Contracts for intermeddling unless any misdemeanour can be proved, poor up-country merchants have to suffer in spite of the intentions of the judges to do justice. A glaring injustice is thus allowed to be perpetrated. The arbitrators being after all laymen have not that legal acumen and sense of justice and it, therefore, behoves Government to put an end to it by inserting a clause in the new Bill under preparation that whenever there is a dispute between a Bombay agent and his up-country client who is invariably not a member, such dispute shall be decided by the court.

As a civil court is to come in existence shortly, the Association should be deprived of its power of arbitration, and the same be vested in the new court to deal with such cases. The Government is requested to make the necessary changes in the bye-law in the revised constitution.—Yours, etc.

THAKORDAS BHAGNANDAS.

Health Conditions In Bombay Presidency.

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended 20th June, were as under:—

Cholera: During the week there were in all 831 attacks and 365 deaths due to cholera against 1,303 and 560 in the previous week. Including Town Circles Thana District reported 1 attack and 1 death against 1-1 in the previous week; Belgaum 496 attacks and 240 deaths against 1,065-448; Dharwar 155 attacks Bijapur 179 attacks and 62 deaths against 122-52 and 106-55.

Plague: Dharwar District reported 2 attacks and 1 death from plague against 2-0 in the previous week.

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TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.—A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.—Talk by Miss Maneben Kara on Samaj Seva (in Gujerati).

7 p.m.—Miss Likdawalla's classical music and Madhavlal's sitar solo.

DADAR'S PROTEST AGAINST NEW BAR.

A public meeting of the residents of Dadar will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. in the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to protest against the proposed opening of a Bar and refreshment room near the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Dadar Station when Mr. Gordhandas K. Morarji has consented to preside.

TO HELP CONGRESS

Mr. D. S. Javalkar, Secretary General of the "Peasants' Army" writes:—

In the meeting of the Maharashtra Peasants' Leaders which met at the residence of Mr. Javalkar this morning, it has been resolved to found "The Peasants Army" to help the Congress in picketing liquor and foreign cloth.

Shirras Autocracy In Gujrat College

BOMBAY STUDENTS' PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to record its emphatic protest against the victimisation of Sjt. Rohit Mehta and other students by Principal Findlay Shirras of the Gujrat College, Ahmedabad.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Prof. C. B. Johri, Mr. Indrajit Thakore Madanlal Pitti, Miss Krishna Kumari Sirdesai and other students will speak.

HONOURING NEW DEWAN OF WAV STATE

A public meeting to congratulate Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, Advocate, on his appointment as the Dewan of Wav State will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug near C. P. Tank Rev. Principal J. McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside. Mr. Parikh is well-known in Bombay's commercial circles as Secretary of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association which post he held for over seven years.

"RECEIVED BY THE KING."

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR, who recently arrived at the Savoy Hotel in London, and who received the G.C.I.E. in the Birthday Honours, was summoned to a special investitute by the King at Buckingham Palace on June 10. The Nawab subsequently attended the Fourth Court and afterwards joined Their Majesties at supper.

"ON THE SPOT"

The Grant Aderson Premiere

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

Evidently, the talkies have come to stay. If the audience, crowded almost to capacity, which witnessed the Grant Anderson's premiere: On the Spot" on Saturday evening at the Opera, could be the index, the talkies have, however, not the final say. One misses in them, for example, the grave solemnity with which blackcoats with white starched fronts and colourful costumes, recalling and regaining once more the leisurely lengths and frilled curves of Victorian, feminine tranquility uplifter "play going" almost to the rank of a ritual.

The play opened with a prologue and if it had not been just the brief prologue it was the audience would perhaps have grown impatia' at the dialogue which seemed to be inaudible in certain quarter of the auditorium during the opening passages of the dialogue But the charm of the "sets" and of lighting, helpfully designed, together with the dynamic personality of "Tony Perrelli" striking the key-note, as it were of the play in the first act which immediately followed the prologue. He captured his listeners. He was assured of their unmistakable response. The player was not submerged by the play right. The Chicago gangster play by Edgar Wallace received very definitely live value from Mr. Anderson's interpretation, "Tony Perelli" this pelting gait, his drawl speech, biting cynism all recreated the character Miss Beatrie Vartey had as "Min Lee" a difficult part to play. But she developed it with skill. And, the meet the repretred. "Oriental" could reveal sterling qualities unsuspected by those round her Miss Lena Anderson, as Maria Pouliski, served as an eloquent contrast to "Min Lee". The muffled speech of "Con O'Hara" could not, naturally, be, very effective. But Mr. John Barton's rendering of the disillusioned, impetuous and auradous Part "Simmy McArath" left little scope for criticism. Miss Ewart Locke's part as "Commissioner Kelly" had the aparpent swagger of the police chief, not his tone. He carried little or no conviction. Miss Stella Gowe's played "Angela Verona" the efficient lieutenant of the chief crook with alert zeal and almost complete understanding.

"WAR ON CONGRESS."

In the issue of "The Chronicle" of the 25th instant a message from our Wadhwan correspondent was published regarding Hartal in Morvi as a protest against Police methods. A sub-heading "Grave Allegations against Jamnagar" was inadvertently given to the message. We regret the mistake.

To-day's Toddy Picketing

The Hon. Secretaries Mandvi Ward D. C. C. write:—

Members of the Council of Mandvi D. C. C., Members of B. P. C. C. from Mandvi Ward and Volunteers willing to picket Toddy shops in Mandvi Ward are requested to be present at Mandvi Ward Congress Office at 4 p.m (S. T.), to-day (Monday), when arrangements regarding picketing will be made.

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DR. MUTHULAKSHMI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS TO GRADUATES OF WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

SIR CHUNILAL PRAISES BOMBAY WOMEN'S PART IN LAST NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Before a large and distinguished gathering the annual Convocation of the Indian Women's University of Poona took place on Sunday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Chancellor of the University, presided and Dr. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi of Madras delivered the Convocation address. It was for the first time in the life of the University that the Convocation address was delivered by a lady.

12 NEW GRADUATES.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of a song by girl students. The Registrar then read the examination report for 1931 from which it appeared that 13 candidates appeared for the examination for the Degree of Graduates in Arts out of which 12 passed. The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 130 out of which 59 passed. The number of candidates for the Secondary School Certificates Examination was 55 out of which 22 passed. The number of candidates for the First Year and the Second Year Examinations was 53 and 25 respectively and out of them 40 and 20 passed.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The Chancellor's prize was awarded to Miss Subhhadra Deshi of Ahmedabad N. G. Deshpande English Prize and Lokamanya Tilak Marathi Prize were awarded to Miss Minakshi Sardesai of Poona. T. Dravid Sanskrit Prize was awarded to Mrs. Aparna Deshpande of Baroda. Maharashtra Tilak Library (Basrah) Psychology Prize was secured by Miss Kumud Saraiya of Ahmedabad. The Gadkari Memorial (Marathi) Prize at the Entrance was awarded to Miss Krishna Bhandarkar of Malvan.

The Chancellor then awarded Degrees to the successful candidates present.

TRIBUTE TO THE FOUNDER.

Addressing the gathering Sir Chunilal said that he departed from the last five years' practice of not making any speech at the beginning because he felt that the Institution had reached a stage after the strenuous work of their colleague Prof. Karve that the public should know more of it. Even at the advanced age of 73 years Prof. Karve was moving about various parts of the world to propagate the ideal of women's education through the medium of their vernaculars which was so dear to his heart. At present Prof. Karve was in East Africa collecting funds for the institution and he had si far collected no less than Rs. 13,000 which would go to fill the impoverished coffers of the University.

STANDS FOR AN IDEAL.

Sir Chunilal then pointed out how Prof Karve started his work in 1915 with the minimum number of only one student and how through the munificence of the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersy and others he succeeded in bringing it to the present status. It had so far sent out a number of successful graduates in various parts of the Presidency but greater than the numbers was the ideal of women's education through the medium of their own vernaculars that the University had propagated.

A COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

He declared amidst applause that the Senate and the Syndicate of the University had decided the same afternoon to start a College in Bombay. The first and the second year classes will be opened in July next and for the present the classes will be located in the Building of S. N. D. T. Kanya Shala.

SIR CHUNILAL PRAISES WOMEN FOR NATIONAL WORK.

Concluding Sir Chunilal observed that the Karve University had now passed the stage of experiment and due to the great awakening witnessed among Indian women during the course of the great National movement last year it had received additional fillip. The value of education through their own vernaculars, he said, was now recognised more than any other time and had made the claims of the University stronger. He paid a tribute to the women of India and especially the women of Bombay for the magnificent part that they played in that national struggle and added that it showed their capacity to suffer and sacrifice. He was confident that they would acquit themselves still more magnificently in the future but for that they required to be trained properly as the future mothers of the nation He appealed to the public of Bombay not to neglect the Institution which was doing so valuable work and to pay to it the attention, and the care it deserved.

INTRODUCING DR. MUTHULAKSHMI.

The Chancellor then introduced Dr. Mrs. Muthulakshmi to the audience as a great social reformer, a worker in the cause of women's education, the first lady to have been elected the vice-president of a legislature in India and as the only lady member of the Hartog Committee.

After thanking the Chancellor and the members of the Senate for the great honour done to her Dr. Muthulakshmi reviewed at length how Prof. Karve started his work single handed and how he brought it to the present stage.

BETTER FITTED TO BATTLE WITH LIFE.

Addressing the Graduates who passed the portals of the University and who were on the threshold of their own, Dr. Muthuluxmi said.

You have enjoyed the privilege of having completed your courses under the auspices of this famous university and in my opinion you go out better equipped to face life battle and serve humanity than many of your sister graduates who pass out from the other universities because it has been your good fortune to have come under the direct influence of such devoted and selfless life workers as Prof. Karve and his colleagues and to have realised during every minute of your stay here that your education has been made possible by the goodness and generosity of such high-souled philonthrophists as Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Mr. Gadgil, Dr. Lande, Mulraj Khatev and hosts of other benefactors of this university. Therefore having yourself tasted the benefits of these great qualities, wherever you may go and in whatever station of life you may be placed, you would endeavour to your utmost to practise those virtues yourself and thus be an example and an influence for good, to others.

Bombay has earned a name for the patriotism and valour of its women and for their service and sacrifice in the national cause. Their glorious part during the recent Non-violent campaign to stop drink and to prevent the import of foreign cloth has claimed the admiration of the whole world and have also convinced our own men of the women's immense capacity to serve and of the value of that service to the nation.

WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA.

A study of our past history will disclose that in ancient India, women have enjoyed absolute equality with men in every walk of life and had equally shared with men the duties and responsibilities of public life and it was only during the middle dark period in Indian history women had allowed themselves to be made the slaves and toys of men and have permitted them to frame laws for their conduct with the natural consequence that these onesided laws and codes have deprived her of her freedom and her rights as a human being and have hampered her full physical and mental growth.

But at the same time, it is good for us to remember that not only Indian women but also women all over the world are going through the same sad experience and are suffering from similar laws and customs. We were, till of late, under the false notion that we are the only victims of man's monopoly. Now we have discovered to our relief that women all over the world are more or less in a similar plight and are fighting hard for justice and equality for their sex. Therefore women whether in the East or in the West are not exempt from the evils of unquel and unjust laws framed by other sex. In one respect Indian women are fortunate to have met with no opposition from the majority of their men in their demands for equality while on the other hand from the very commencement of the British rule, men reformers in India have been labouring for our emancipation. Through their noble efforts and brave examples of women in other free and advanced lands, Indian women are slowly taking their rightful place in society and are making their influence felt in the public life of this country

Therefore in the new constitution that is to come women have yet to play an important part and we are justified in demanding that in the very shaping of the Swaraj constitution, we should have a hand to clearly define and formulate our own status therein. The Congress has already accepted the principle of sex equality in their Declaration of Fundamental Rights. But unless that equality is recognised in practise as in theory, we will not have equal opportunities for serving the nation.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

Even now we possess equal political and civic rights with our men and all professions are open to us, but the majority of us are prevented by other legal and social disabilities from fully exercising those rights. Therefore, I would ask my educated sisters to bear constantly in mind that, unless and until we secure economic independence and until we do away with all those customary laws that keep us under bondage, even in a free self-governing India, women's freedom and equality is not guaranteed.

The future is full of hope. Let us meanwhile give our untinted service to the nation and bring to bear upon the public life of the country those special qualities of women namely love and beauty, devotion and purity, the spirit to forgive and forget, our zeal for service and sacrifice, our love for peace and harmony. Let these be our distinctive contribution to the creation of a better future for man and woman.

Dr. Muthulakshmi then gave away the Prizes to the Prize winners.

A hearty vote of thanks to Dr Reddi by the Chancellor and the singing of Bande-Mataram brought the function to a close.

Picketing Of Toddy Shops In City To Begin To-day

B. P. C. C OFFICIALS TO TAKE ACTIVE PART

In the picketing of toddy shops which is to begin to-day (Monday) from 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following members, among others of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will work as pickets. Other members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and many members of the Executive of the District Congress Committees will also take active part in the picketing. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, B. P. C. C. will picket the toddy shop at the Girgaum Back Road, next to Congress House for first half an hour and then he will have a tour of inspection in all the wards. Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, B. P. C. C. will picket the toddy shop on Lamington Road, just opposite West End Cinema. Mr. Abid Ali Jaffarbhai, General Secretary, of the B. P. C. C. will picket a toddy shop in Parel (F) Ward. Mr. Ganpatishankar N. Desai, Estate Secretary, B. P. C. C. will picket a shop in Bhuleshwar (C) Ward. Messrs. D. S. Babrekar, R. S. Padbidri, R. R. Sawant, L. B. Niphadkar, S. D. Dongre, K. A. Ghurve and some others will picket shops in Girgaum Ward. The other members of the B. P. C. C. from various wards and the members of the Executive Council will picket shops in their locality. The picketing will be under the management of District Congress Committees.

B. P. C. C. Manifesto

The General Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write:—

The picketing of Toddy shops in Bombay will begin from to-day (Monday). Congress Volunteers invested with Congress badges especially made for the purpose will post themselves in front of the toddy shops and remain there 5 p.m. (S. T.) till the closing time of the shops. There will be atleast one volunteer for every shop. Picketing will be carried on in strict accordance with the instructions of the Working Committee in this respect i.e. by peaceful pursuasion.

The licences of the toddy shops and booths are hereby requested to at once stop this vicious trade and help the Congress in eradicating the evil of drink. In case they cannot do this the second best thing they can do is to appreciate the position of the Congress picket and help him in his duties rather than put obstacles in his way. It is needless to say that Congress will make all endeavours in its power to see that a peaceful atmosphere is maintained. Nobody without the Congress badge will be regarded as the Congress picket. Volunteers are requested to behave courteously both with the dealers and the customers.

If there are any complaints either of coercion or harassment or mis-behaviour in which the Congress volunteers are involved they should be promptly reported to the District Congress Committee or to the Bombay Provl Congress Committee. All such complaints will be promptly inquired into and set right by the Congress organisations.

"REMEMBER US WHEN YOU ARE IN LONDON"

—:o:—

"Depressed Classes" Urge For Joint Electorates With Reservation Of Seats

MAHATMA REFERRED TO AS "PRINCE OF PEACE"

A representative delegation headed by the famous All-India Cricketer Mr. P. Baboo and other delegates Messrs. S. K. Narayanrao, B. J. Deorukhkar, Pundlik T. Jadhav, R. L. Deorkhkar, Pitambar Hari, Bhikaji, L. Deorukhkar, S. M. Patil, K. M. Khergaonkar, A. V. Sanave, Ramchandra, S. K. J. Dhullabhji, K. P. Talegaonkar, L. S. Desai, N. B. Palvankar, P. D. Kajrolkar, S. R. Sringarpurkar, S. S. Desai, J. Bhavoo, N. F. Khergaonkar, and others waited upon Mahatma Gandhi on Friday. They presented the following address and requested Mahatma Gandhi to remember their community for they considered him as one of them.

The following is the full text of the address:—

"Revered Mahatmaji,

We, the members of the Depressed Classes have been always watching with keen and eager interest the wonderful national awakening and social regeneration movement which you have championed since your return to your motherland from South Africa. Your love for humanity and special concern for the Depressed and Suppressed Classes have emboldened us to approach you as one of us and put our case before you quite frankly and without any reserve.

"PRINCE OF PEACE"

Your latest triumph, in collaboration with Lord Irwin, of calling for truce and meeting round a table to settle the destinies of the two great nations of the world has once more established your title as the "Prince of Peace" and we, on behalf of the community of Depressed Classes, offer our sincerest congratulations to you and pray to God to give your mission to London all success.

Coming to what you will call our selfish interests, viz., the political rights of the Depressed Classes—primarily for which we have requested you to-day to grant us a few minutes in spite of the innumerable calls on your time, we have to bring to your notice that, a large section of our community are not a whit behind other sections of Indian society to stand by joint electorates and thus contribute its quota in the national rebuilding of India. Some of our leaders might advertise that the case of Depressed Class Community is in danger unless they get Separate Electorates, but as recent events will show the major section of the Depressed community have vote for Joint Electorates with reservation of seats and necessary safeguards during the transition period till the process of levelling up is done.

2. We, the delegates, therefore, will request you to bear in mind, when you go to London, some of the resolutions passed at various representative mass meetings of our community at Bombay, Dharwar, Nasik and elsewhere.

SUPPORT FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

The following resolution adopted in a mass meeting recently held in Bombay and endorsed by the depressed community in various parts of the country will give you an idea of the mind of the community:

"While revered Nationalist leaders, like Mahatma Gandhi, are striving to popularise Joint Electorates and when efforts are being made to achieve communal unity, some of the so-called depressed class leaders are trying to create division among the Hindus. This meeting condemns this separatist policy and emphatically declares that Joint Electorates with reservation of seats according to their numerical strength are in the best interests of the Depressed Classes and also in the higher interests of Nationalism."

3. Briefly put our position on the political rights of the Depressed Classes is as follows:—

ADULT SUFFRAGE

(1) There should be Adult suffrage and joint Electorates with reservation of seats necessary safeguards for the Depressed Classes in proportion to their nusition period;

(2). As there are various sub-merical strength during the trancastes and communities that go to make up the Depressed Classes, there is the danger of some of the leaders, who, on the strength of the preponderance of certain section in one part of the country, will only advance the interests of their sub-sections only. The election to reserved seats should, therefcre, be through a common electoral roll like the roll for University election, for the whole Province;

(3) Out of the total number of votes of every non-depressed class voter, votes equal to the number of seats reserved for Depressed Class, should be reserved for the candidates of the Depressed Classes only, so that the danger of getting a candidate purely wedded to communalism are reduced to a minimum;

SIMON PROPOSAL REACTIONARY

(4) We are decidely against the reactionary suggestion made in the Simon Commission Report that a candidate standing for election for the reserve seat should obtain a certificate from the Governor of the Province. This suggestion is mischievous in as much as it perpetuates the vicious system of nomination clothed in a clever garb and is against the spirit of democracy.

PERSONAL APPEAL

5. We now come to one of the items which perhaps nearer to your heart than this bargaining of political rights, viz., the Social and Educational reform of our community. A lead from you is always followed by your disciples and we have, therefore, to request you to use all your personal influence and powers of persuasions to induce the moneyed classes to unloosen the strings of their purses and help the education of our children which alone will fit them for their proper station of life in this world. We will not burden you with all our innumerable social inequalities and hardships under which we suffer, but if it will not be too much to request you to start Ashrams or schools exclusively for the children of the Depressed Classes, something on the style of the Booker T. Washington's Technical Schools for Negroes be started, thereby you will be giving a practical shape and earned the blessing of the millions of downtrodden of the community.

Besides, the number of our students is increasing gradually, but for want of funds their higher education is cut short, and thus our general progress is retared. We therefore request you to render financial help at least to our few selected and promising students for higher education, for which a separate fund may be maintained and a separate Committee be appointed by your, (with head-quarters at Bombay), for attending the grievances of Depressed classes.

6 Finally we offer our respects and sincere thanks to you for listening to us patiently and hope our interests are perfectly safe in your hands.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

All members of the G. D. C. C. who are willing or have previously given their consent to picket toddy and liquor shops in this ward are desired to be present at the G. D. C. C.'s office to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when they will be given instructions regarding picketing.

An urgent meeting of the managing council of the managing committee will be held on Tuesday the 30th instant at 9 p.m (S.T.) at the Committees premises, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

SWADESHI MARKET (Kalbadevi Road).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1931.

INSULTING SUGGESTION

The Premier's sudden statement in the House of Commons regarding the Indian financial situation is extremely suspicious. Replying to an apparently casual question, Mr. MacDonald stated that the financial strain on the Government of India due to depression had been accentuated by "the uncertainties which attended the discussions on constitutional changes and most particularly the consideration of the provisions to be embodied in the new constitution to ensure financial stability." "It would not be possible," he went on to say, "to introduce the proposed constitutional changes if financial stability was not assured, and His Majesty's Government were determined not to allow the state of affairs to arise which might jeopardise the financial stability and good government of India." This brief statement bristles with mis--statements of facts, wrong inferences and idle threats. That the financial strain on the Government of India due to depression had been aggravated by other circumstances is true enough. But what shall we say of a Premier who coolly passes over the most aggravating circumstances, viz., the Government of India's ruinous Exchange policy and its more ruinous expedients to cover up the proved disastrous consequences of such a policy, who as coolly puts the blame on the utterly innocent constitutional discussions, and who repeatedly makes the culpable suggestion that India's financial stability is bound to be most precarious without some special restrictions by and in the interests of the British?

Every disinterested Indian who knows anything about Indian finance knows how disastrous the 18d. ratio has been, how to bolster it up against the most natural and persistent sagging tendency the Government have again and again had recourse to borrowing and contraction of money and the frittering away of the country's gold resources, how all such objectionable measures have adversely affected India's credit and general financial position, the most convincing proof of which is the failure of the last sterling loan. That failure was the inevitable result of Government's persistent pursuit of those objectionable measures instead of rectifying their blunder in fixing the exchange at 18d. And now the Premier says in effect that the Government of India would continue to adopt those measures even with the aid of His Majesty's Government. We can quite understand the assurance in the interests of the British. But it is sickening hypocrisy to say that such an assurance is in the interests of India and her new constitution. The Government have decided, says the Premier that "should the need arise they would apply to Parliament for authority necessary to enable them to give financial support under suitable conditions to the Government of India for purposes of maintaining the country's credit pending a constitutional settlement and the formulation of provisions for maintaining India's credit in future." This means in plainer terms that if the Government of India need to borrow further to bolster up the 18d. ratio and cannot raise the necessary funds from the public without the temptation of a dangerously high rate of interest, His Majesty's Government would accommodate them with a loan rather than allow the ratio to go down. Such accommodation would continue till the new Constitution comes into force and that constitution would have effectual safeguards and guarantees for maintaining—of course—India's credit; else, the Premier holds out the threat, "it would not be possible to introduce the proposed constitutional changes." In short, the trick is to create a semi-panicky feeling that without special assistance from Britain, India's credit is not stable and then to take advantage of that feeling by imposing special safeguards in the interests of the British—the interests of India being always on the lips. All this would, no doubt, be done if India were entirely at the mercy of Britain. But as things are, India may be trusted to accept only such safeguards as she approves. In any case let there be a truce to the silly and insulting suggestion that the British can better appreciate and safeguard India's financial credit than her own sons can. Once alien domination is removed and India becomes full mistress of all her resources, that one fact, more than anything else, is bound to enhance her international credit.

WHOSE FAULT ?

In his speech at the Chelmsford Club, Simla, on Saturday, Lord Willingdon promised "to endeavour to the best of his ability to accommodate himself to his new responsibilities" and he rejoiced to feel that "he was once again closely associated with many members of those great services who have done in the past and are still doing such splendid and devoted work for the progress and development of India." There are two opinions about this "splendid and devoted work," as Lord Willingdon well knows, from previous experience as a Provincial Governor but is it the "close association" with these "servants" on the "hill top" where, as he himself said, "the seats of the mighty are to be found," which led him to criticise those in India who look upon the Gandhi-Irwin agreement as "merely a truce"? We agree that "the purpose of the settlement is to get rid of strife and agitation and secure co-operation and good-will. Will the Viceroy look down below into the plains from the "hill-top" and ascertain how far a section of officialdom is willing to implement the terms of the agreement? It is notorious that particularly in the United Provinces and the Punjab the bureaucracy should be regarding the Agreement as null and void and should busy itself with a campaign of coercion at particular places. Nor are things better in our own Presidency, especially in Karnatak. If an agreement is to be kept, both sides must rigidly adhere to it. Its acceptance by officialdom must not depend upon lengthy correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Emerson. That Gandhiji should have occasion repeatedly to approach the Government of India with specific complaints about the conduct of certain Provincial Governments in implementing the agreement shows that there is reasonable excuse for certain Indian leaders when they emphasize that the present is a period of truce. It will suit the bureaucracy if the people of India regard the present period as a period of inaction, sitting in docile content waiting for the crumbs that may be thrown to them as a result of the legislation the MacDonald Government undertake, after the deliberations of the second Round Table Conference. But such an attitude on the part of the people will be fatal to their cause.

Can it be justifiably shown by officialdom that Congressmen have not observed the conditions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact? The lynx-eyed Anglo-Indian Press, ever ready to vilify the Congress, has not been able to come to the rescue of the bureaucracy in this regard. Its minute research has failed to locate a breach of the agreement in any responsible Congress quarter. Congress activity now is strictly confined to what is permissible under the Pact. Lord Willingdon will serve the ideal he advocates, the ideal of "standing for peace," if he exacts obedience on the part of his subordinates to the terms of the agreement. He has left a record in Bombay as a well-intentioned but a weak and a vacillating administrator. We hope a matured political experience has convinced him that in this country, if he desires to stand by the people, he must definitely put down tendencies to obstruct political advance on the part of those who do no longer conceal their dislike of the Irwin policy. He rightly urged his "fellow-countrymen at home" to realise the "difficulties" that confronted him in India. Let him warn those who occupy "the seats of the mighty" on hill-tops and who initiate administrative policy that their duty is not to hinder but to advance the policy Lord Irwin realised was the best, when after giving trial to coercion he considered it advisable to embark upon the methods of conciliation. We emphasise the need of this warning because information has come to us from reliable sources that certain "Simla circles," which do not like the truce, are pressing hard for the arrest of Sirdar Vallabhbhai and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is not the people's fault that they should be thinking in terms of "truce."

UNWISE.

The decision of the Government of India to refuse to accede to the request of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the appointment of a Conciliation Board is exceedingly unwise. The Railway Board are well aware, as is noticeable from Mr. Russell's speech at the half-yearly meeting, held on Friday at Simla, between the Board and the Federation's representatives, of the gravity of the task they undertake in insisting upon wholesale retrenchment. Their policy would automatically throw out of service 30,000 employees, every year, according to their present plan and the Federation's request that there should be no compulsory discharges at this time was eminently reasonable. What hinders the Railway Board, except a false sense of prestige, from agreeing to the establishment of a machinery for arbitration and conciliation for settling this vital issue and other relevant matters like the scope for retrenchment in the superior services? We regret that the half-yearly interview between the Railway Board and the Federation should have proved infructuous. If better counsels do not prevail with the Board, their attitude of supercilious neglect of the men's demands will, we fear, lead to a rapid worsening of the situation.

Trifles

I was getting fed up with Bombay and you. So I brought out my unregistered and unlicensed monoplane from its hiding place on Saturday morning and flew to the summer capital of India.

* * * * *

The trip was most enjoyable. Arrived there, while I was walking along the main thoroughfare thinking of this and that and "Simla Circles," who should I meet but "Circles" himself? He was wearing a light overcoat, a headgear that appeared to me very much like an amicable understanding between a Trilpy and a Tarboosh, a pair of the most noiseless boots and a deprecatory look that I can only describe as happy yet deeply anxious.

* * * * *

I congratulated him on the results of the Muslim negotiations at which "Circles" smiled his thanks but said that the success was due also to the willing and responsive co-operation of other circles, concentric as well ecc—I mean ex-centric.

* * * * *

He was rather enthusiastic over the assistance rendered by some of my brethren of the "Press", and considered that the protest against the Nawab of Bhopal meddling with purely British Indian affairs was "rather neat eh?"

* * * * *

I again congratulated him.

* * * * *

After a minor interruption caused by the materialisation on horse-back of something—I learnt later that it was an authority on Federation and its implications, and, among friends, was affectionately known as 'Advisers'—I tried to resume the conversation.

* * * * *

I ingratiatingly inquired as to the next move. But "Circles" seemed to be far away. He had fallen into a reverie, conscious only of the path that the disappearing knight on horse-back had taken.

"Circles" returned to life.

* * * * *

"Next move?" he repeated inquiringly. "Oh yes the-er-next move...." Silence; followed by gentle promptings from self. The treatment only produced signs of returning reverie.

I was alarmed. So I shook him rather vigorously, but before I could shout into his ears "Are you there" he again stirred into life. And, mistaking me for somebody else, he murmured. "Yes I have seen the report of the scheme in the paper. Thanks very much. I am sure His Highness of Bhawalpur will greatly appreciate your intelligent sympathy."

* * * * *

The straggler returned and "Circles" was once more in full possession of all his faculties.

He recalled my question about the next move, thanked me so much for reminding him of an urgent matter that awaited his immediate attention, said he always, preferred Simla to Bombay, heartily wished me "Au Revoir" and was gone.

I walked to my plane's hiding place and entered into it wondering.

And here I am.

* * * * *

"With effect from the date of relief, Mr. J. F. Sale, Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore, leave on average pay for one month and twenty-six days, followed by leave on half average pay for eleven months and leave 'not due' on half average pay for two months and nineteen days."
—U.P. Government Gazette.

Cawnpore thinks that it has really bought the relief very cheap at half average pay for leave "not due."

* * * * *

"WOMEN IN POLITICS THE WAIST TEST OF INTELLIGENCE"
—Press Headings.

I have absolutely no doubt that the Printer's Devil is responsible for changing "Waste" into "Waist."

* * * * *

Replying to the Italian Consul-General's statement the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore says, "Italy might have the oldest civilisation in Europe, but the Italians are famous as liars...."

* * * * *

Now this will not do. I know that, having indulged in free language against Congress and Nationalists with impunity, our contemporary can plead long habit.

Il Duce, however, is altogether a different proposition. True, the distance between Rome and Lahore annihilates the "Castor Oil." But I am not sure that the bureaucracy will not change its usual smile into a grave frown, if nothing worse.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

—:0:—

HOW THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION SECURES THEM

(BY D. TRIVIKRAM RAO.)

II*

The Constitution of the German Reiet, enacted at Seluvartzburg in 1919, also lays down:—

Sections of the population of the Reihh speaking a foreign language may not be restricted, whether by way of legislation or administration, in their free racial development; this applies specially to the use of their mother tongue in education, as well as in questions of international administration and the administration of justice.

CIVIL LIBERTY

Personal liberty is inviolable. No encroachment on or deprivation of personal liberty by any public authority is permissible except in virtue of a law. Persons who have been deprived of their liberty, shall be informed—at the latest on the following day—by what authority and on what grounds the deprivation of liberty has been ordered; opportunity shall be given to them without delay to make legal complaint against such deprivation.

The residence of every German is an inviolable sanctuary for him; exceptions are admissibl only in virtue of laws. No punishment may be inflicted for any action unless the action was designated by law as punishable, before it was committed.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Every German has the right, within the limits of general laws, to express his opinion freely, by word of mouth, writing, printed matter or picture, or in any other manner. This right must not be affected by any conditions of his work or appointment, and no one is permitted to injure him on account of his making use of such rights. No censorship shall be enforced, but restrictive regulations may be introduced by law in reference to cinematograph entertainments. Legal measures are also admissible for the purpose of combating bad and obscene literature, as well as for the protection of youth in public exhibitions and performances.

MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD.

Marriage, as the foundation of family life and of the preservation and growth of the nation, is under the special protection of the constitution. It rests upon the equal rights of both sexes. The preservation of the purity and health of the family and its social advancement is admitted to be the task both of the State and of the local authorities. Families with a large number of children have a right to corresponding provision. Motherhood has a claim upon the protection and care of the State. The rearing of the rising generation in physical, mental and social efficiency, being the highest duty and natural right of the parents its accomplishment is watched over for the community by the State with increased interest and zeal. By means of legislation opportunity is provided for the physical, mental and social nurture of illegitimate children, equal to that enjoyed by legitimate children. And too young persons are protected against exploitation, as well as against moral, spiritual or bodily neglect. Both the State and the local authorities undertake the necessary arrangements. Protective measures of a compulsory character may be imposed only gy virtue of a law.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

All Germans have the right without notification or special permission to assemble peaceably and unarmed. Open air meetings may be made notifiable by a law of the Reich, and in case of direct danger to public security may be forbidden.

All Germans have the right to form unions and associations for purposes not in contravention of the penal laws. This right may not be restricted by preventive regulations. The same provisions apply to religious unions and associations. Every union is at liberty to acquire legal rights in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code. These rights shall not be refused to a union on the ground that its objects are of political, socio-political, or religious nature.

The freedom and the secrecy of elections are guaranteed. Details are to be determined by electoral laws.

Every German has the right to address written petitions or complaints to the competent authorities or the representatives of the people. This right may be exercised by individuals, and by several persons in common.

Communes and associations of Communes have the right to administer their own affairs within the limits of the laws.

ELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC OFFICES

All citizens of the State, without distinction, are eligible for

(Continued on page 11).

*The first article appeared on the 27th instant.

FRITTERING AWAY OF INDIA'S GOLD RESOURCES

NEW BURDENS ON THE POOR RYOTS OF INDIA.

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

Now, in the period of truce, the Government of India have been sacrificing the interests of India.

The financial policy of the Government of India has been disastrous to the people of India.

(1) The annual burden of taxation on the poor ryots of India has increased by Rs. 650/ millions—compared to the taxation burdens at the close of the War.

(2) The 18d. exchange ratio deprives the "ryots" of about 12½ per cent. of the value of the produce of the soil. Taking the agricultural produce of India, as valued at Rs. 9,00,000-000/ (taking an average per capita produce of the soil of 250,000,000 "ryots" at Rs. 36/ per annum) we find that they lose Rs. 1000 millions every year.

Now, I ask the readers to bear in mind these additional burdens of Rs. 1650 millions on the "ryots" in these hard times, over and above the normal burdens of heavy taxation at the end of the War.

INTOLERABLE BURDEN.

Just imagine—if you have a grain of humanity in you—what an average "ryot" having a gross income of Rs. 36/ (Looking to the general slump in prices, no sane man would. I hope, question this figure,) has had to forego—Rs. 1650 millions, year by year! And that too, over and above his burdens of taxation—that were prevailing at the end of the War!

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" (Calcutta) of 11th June last, says:—

"It is reported, the Government have sold Reverse Councils to the extent of £40,000 last week."

The disastrous policy of sale of "Reverse Councils" was followed to prop up the 2s. ratio in 1920-21; now history repeats itself; they want £33½ millions for their "Home Charges"! The Golden Egg—the export trade of India—has been ruined along with the hen (the "ryots"), by the ruinous financial policy.

Now, the Government are frittering away about £8,000,000 worth of gold, that they have. What then?

A WORSE FUTURE.

Prof. K. T. Shah, in his note on the safeguards, says:—

"If those reservations and safeguards are insisted upon to the full extent of the letter thereof, the actual working of the future Dominion Government of India may in practice result in much less effective power being left to that body and consequently to the people of India than is the case even under the present non-responsible and subordinate Government of India. A change in the constitution of India under the pretext of making the Central Executive responsible to the people of India should not be such that in practice the Government of India would be freed from such responsibility as it to-day has to submit to the British Parliament and would have little or no effective responsibility in its practical working to the representatives of the people of India."

The position would be worse than before, says Prof. Shah.

Why should not Gandhiji make two things plain, before going to London?

(1) Financial "safeguards" cannot be accepted by India: no fresh burdens of taxation should be placed on the people in the intervening period.

(2) Gandhiji should at least have his 11 points agreed to first of all: otherwise, he should not take any further part in the R. T. C.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Punjab Chamber's Warning.

Thanks to the bureaucracy's "sympathy" for the starving masses, the Punjab, like the rest of India, is fast approaching a crisis. As the Lahore Indian Chamber of Commerce had pointed out in its letter to the various Departments of the Government of India, the situation "may develop into the highest stage of economic distress, and, consequently, it may get out of control." The Chamber has not contented itself with sounding a note of alarm. It has also offered suggestions for averting the danger threatening this country. It proposes among other things: Zeal retrenchment in administration, reduction in Railway freight, abandonment of the ratio adventure and an embargo on foreign wheat. These suggestions appear to us to be most reasonable. But, perhaps, official and "Liberal" apologists of an intensely altruistic Government would kindly take the trouble of explaining to an ignorant and foolish nation, how the acceptance of the suggestion will reduce India to utter and immediate ruin.

Sachin's Officiousness

The pure-and unadulterated loyalty of the Nawab of Sachin to the British Empire was evidently in danger of being seriously compromised. It was an agonising prospect. He is, therefore, reported to have issued a 'firman'—a day after the danger had disappeared—banning the meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Dumas and warning all his dear well-beloved subjects that any suggestion to lapse into ordinary hospitality to the rebels of the Congress would be visited with the Nawab Sahib's legal wrath. For sheer and sickening officiousness, the Nawab of Sachin's fiat, if the report is true, is hard to beat. Will the representatives of the Paramount Power, which claims to be at peace with the Congress, say how far they support their protege's loyal war on the Congress?

A Vicious Circle.

Autocracy begets popular distrust and thus sets up a vicious circle, each aggravating the other. The letter alleged to have been addresssed by the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar to his brother Princes in Kathiawar, suggesting more repressive measures against public criticism, is a striking illustration of this fact. Autocracy is rampant in most of the Kathiawar States as in most other States in India. The people properly condemn the autocracy. This aggravates the autocracy, for the Princes get their bureaucratic ally, the British Government, to force upon the people the Princes' Protection Act, by the most bureaucratic methods possible. The people most properly condemn this apotheosis of autocracy. But the Princes, instead of rectifying their own errors regard their criticism as scurrilous and pretend to feel shocked and scandalised at the criticism and ask for still more weapons of repression. But, in their own interests, we would ask them to cry halt to autocracy and repression. Popular feeling should not be tempted beyond human endurance.

Sir John Simon.

All the world knew that nothing could prevent Sir John Simon from realising himself. It was only a question of time. Speculation was enlivened the other day by the "Daily Herald" suggesting that the choice of the right moment was impending. It appears that the right moment has now arrived. For, according to "Reuter" Sir John Simon and some other Liberals have now definitely decided to part with what had become an unnecessary mask. "The Right Honourable Sir John Simon, Unionist M.P. for Spen Valley" looks and sounds more honest. But shades of H.H. Asquith!

Tactful.

The American Government's tactful attitude in satisfying the 'amour propre' of France by indicating willingness to compromise over the question of Reparations is sure to abate the volume of opposition to the original Hoover proposals, on the part of the Right and Centre groups in the French Chamber. M. Laval's statement in reply to the American proposals leaves the door open for an amicable settlement, the French Government making the concrete suggestion that it is ready to lodge with the Bank of Intenational Settlement a fund "equivalent to its share of non-deferrable annuity." This fund, the French Government declares should be used for the improvement of credit in Germany. In Berlin there will be dissatisfaction over the frustration of the move to secure a revision of the payments under the Young Plan. But Mr. Stimson's visit to Europe may have the result of reconciling the Germans to the inevitable.

POLICE COURT SENSATION.

Woman's Fight With Constables.

CHALLENGE FOR SINGLE COMBAT.

The case of Sharifabai had an interesting sequel on Saturday when she was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with assaulting three policemen. It would be recalled that Sharifabai, a young Panjabi woman was arrested on 17th instant by the Police in connection with the theft of a trunk belonging to Babulal Laluchand residing in Parsi Galli. She was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was remanded to police custody to enable the police to make enquiries. While she was in the Esplanade Police Lock-up Sharifabai broke her glass bangles and swallowed some pieces and she was immediately removed to the hospital for treatment. On her discharge from the hospital, Sharifabai was sent to the Police Surgeon by the police for her mental examination as she was behaving in a strange manner in the police lock-up. The Police Surgeon certified her to be in a sound mental condition and Sharifabai was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of theft on Saturday. Before, however, the Chief Presidency Magistrate took his seat at 11-30 a sensation was created in his court by the shouts and noise of Sharifabai who was fighting with three policemen.

CHALLENGE TO POLICE.

It appeared the constable who escorted her to the court asked her not to sit on a certain bench and Sharifabai persisted in sitting there. To avoid any untoward incident the policeman asked her to sit in the corridor of the court, but Sharifabai flatly refused to budge from the court room and began to shout loudly. Three policemen then tried to take her to the corridor but Sharifabai was more than a match for the three police constables and she, it is alleged, assaulted them with fists and kicks and challenged them to fight one by one and called them cowards as three of them were dragging together a woman. Ultimately some police officers arrived and Sharifabai was pacified and taken to the corridor.

ACQUITTED.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate then came and the case of Sharifabai was called and the case was disposed of in a few minutes and Sharifabai was acquitted as she stated that she was thirsty and had gone to the complainant's place for water and the complainant winked his eyes and she reprimanded him. She was handed over to the police on the charge of theft. The Magistrate gave the accused benefit of doubt and acquitted her.

RE-ARREST.

Sharifabai was again placed in the afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, this time, charged with assaulting three police constables in the court room in the morning. Sharifabai tried to enlist the sympathy of the Magistrate by occasional sobs and pleading that the police constables had assaulted her and that she was a defenceless woman, etc. She pointed out Mr. M. N. Chatrapati and Mr. Dhondy, Advocates, as her witnesses, to show that it was not she who assaulted the police constables but the latter assaulted her.

ADVOCATES IN WITNESS BOX.

His Worship asked Mr. Chatrapati to go in the witness box after the three constables had given their evidence. Mr. Chatrapati said he saw the accused kicking the constables while the constables were dragging her.

Mr. Dhondy said he saw the accused struggling with constables and the latter were dragging her. He thought she was a mad woman and, therefore, told the constables to tie her hands and feet. The accused was assaulting the police constables and the latter were pulling her. The accused was able to fight not with one but two to three police constables. She was thrown down by the police constables because she was rowdy. Two or three constables tried to catch her but she was kicking them and fighting with them. She told the constables: "You are cowards. Come one by one and fight with me and I will show you." While lying on the ground also she was kicking the contables. In his opinion she must have assaulted at least five constables.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said she was assaulted by the police constables.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Worship in the course of his judgment said he had a mind to send her to jail for one month but in view of the evidence of Mr. Chatrapati and Mr. Dhondi, he thought, she was not of a sound mind. He wanted to send her to the Police Surgeon for mental examination but the Police had already sent her there as her behaviour in the lock-up was queer. The Police Surgeon certified her to be of sound mind. His Worship warned the accused not to burst into temper again otherwise he would send her to six months' jail and for this offence sentenced her to one day's simple imprisonment. The accused requested the Magistrate to get her a railway ticket to enable her to go to Punjab and the Magistrate asked her to send an application through the police.

SENTENCE ON NAGPUR EDITOR REDUCED

To Be Released On July 2.

NAGPUR, June 26.

Gopal Anant Ogale, Editor, Maharastra, who was sentenced in April last to one year's rigorous imprisonment for sedition in connection with his criticism of Sholapur convictions and executions appealed to the High Court which upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to three months. Thus Mr. Ogale will be released on July.—A. P.

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Princes Protection Act Not Enough

JAM SAHEB'S MOVE AGAINST "SEDITIOUS LITERATURE"

The following is fascimile of a portion of the letter alleged to have been addressed by H. H. the Jamsaheb of Nawnagar to his brother Princes in Kathiawar, the full text of which was published in "Sunday's issue of "The Chronicle."

PRIVATE.

THE PALACE,
JAMNAGAR.
KATHIAWAR
20th May 1931.

My dear

On the occasion of the investiture with powers of the Thakoresaheb of Rajkot and the marriage of His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Bhavnagar, several Princes met at Rajkot and during discussions of the important questions that are now before us, we happened to discuss also the question of scurrilous literature and seditious movement against the states as a class and the feasibility of measures to prevent the same. There was unanimity of opinion so far as we were able to ascertain, that some steps should be taken.—What these steps should be, was left for the recommendation of a small committee consisting of one representative from each Kathiawar Province with myself as chairman.

These two measures will greatly ease the situation.

8. If you agree with these views and if I have the privilege of your concurrence, I shall at once move the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in the matter of approaching Government and if the result is unsatisfactory, we shall collectively adopt the second alternative. I shall be glad for your views on these recommendations.

9. I shall be grateful for an early reply, so that if any fresh proposals are forthcoming, they may be put before the Committee, previous to any final action being taken in accordance with the general views.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
Ranjitsinhji
Jamsaheb of Nawanagar

WILLINGDON AS INDIA'S FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL

(Continued from page 1.)

have given a more solid proof of his friendship than he has done in this statement. His Majesty's Government by their generous promise to support India financially in this time when the economic crisis has made the position so difficult have given a practical proof of their desire to help India and to create conditions which will make it possible to launch the new constitution with real hopes of success. But they have done more than this, for they have, I hope, helped to create confidence the beneficial effects of which will be immediately felt both by the general public and by my Government in their power to deal with the present situation. In short I regard this generous gesture by His Majesty's Government as an event of the greatest value to all classes in India in this critical time.

ANOTHER RELIEF.

Turning from this I must refer to another way in which His Majesty's Government have in the last days given us practical relief in ready response to the lead given by Mr. Hoover. They have extended to the Dominions and to India the benefit of the suspension of war payments and we shall therefore be relieved partly during the current financial year and partly during the next year of a total burden of £836,000. As against this we shall ourselves forego for the time our share of reparation payments which, for the same period, are estimated at £227,000. The net relief to India is, therefore, just over £600,000. Lastly I am sure you would wish me to express India's keen appreciation of that splendid declaration of the President of the United States to which I have already referred making an offer which displays a desire for international co-operation which, I feel, is an example to us all. I think it is no exaggeration to say that the combination of these three events may be taken to alter the whole economic outlook. Great difficulties indeed remain and these must be tackled in a spirit of self-sacrifice and unflinching effort. But beyond these difficulties we can now see the dawn of a new hope for better times.

THOSE SERVICES.

Let me now turn for a moment to say a word on the political situation as I found it when first I arrived in this country. I mean to say nothing of the past beyond this that I know it has been a period of great trouble and difficulty, a time of great strain and stress on all those who are responsible for the administration. I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and admiration of the work so ably and so loyally performed by all the great public services of India and I am particularly glad to make a special reference to those two services whose primary duty it is to maintain the peace and obedience to the law of the land. I refer of course to the army and police. I am glad to be able to express to officers and men of both those services my keen appreciation of the loyalty the steadiness and self-restraint with which they have carried out their duties in times of extreme anxiety and on occasions often of great provocation and to assure them that they have earned and are still earning the gratitude and admiration for their fine service of all peaceloving citizens of India.

GANDHI-IRWIN TRUCE.

No sir my purpose to-night is to apply myself to the political situation at the present juncture and it seems to me that there are two very important political questions which were much in the public mind. When I arrived the first of these was the settlement made between my predecessor Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the Congress Party on March 5th last. The second was the necessity for the early consideration of the further activities of the Round Table Conference whose preliminary discussions had concluded in London a few months before I arrived in India. With regard to the first of these matters I would only say that I have taken over the duty of implementing this agreement and with the help of local Governments shall endeavour with absolute sincerity to see that its terms are carried out. And I am glad to be able to say with complete confidence that from a conversation I have had with Mr. Gandhi I know that he is equally sincere in his desire to carry out its terms on his side. But in this connection I feel bound to make this one observation.

NOT TRUCE BUT PEACE.

I have often seen in the press statements and speeches made by certain individauls who express the view that this agreement is no agreement for peace but merely for a truce in order to give time for preparation for further agitation. I wish to say quite frankly that I do not think that this is a fair way of carrying out this agreement which was honourably entered into between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. I stand for peace, not for a truce and I appeal to all who have at heart the best interests of the country to do the same for I am convinced of this that it is only through peace that we can secure the economic and political future of India and surely the purpose of this settlement is to get rid of strife and agitation and to secure co-operation and goodwill in order to create an atmosphere, particularly at this time, which will be helpful in everyway for the purpose of working out the future constitutional advance.

R. T. C. MEETING.

And this brings me to the second matter which engaged my attention directly I arrived here, namely the necessity for settling as soon as possible, the date for the further discussions of the Round Table Conference. As you all are aware after some negotiations, His Majesty's Government informed us that they were prepared to restart the discussions on June 29th. But it was found that both in India and in England there was considerable difficulties in accepting this date and finally after some further negotiation the date has been fixed for September 5th to resume the discussions in London Personally I could have wished that we could have started earlier but it was clearly inconvenient to many representatives of important interests and I hope the date now fixed will be found generally acceptable, at least it will give time for all those concerned to make further preparations before they meet again in London and I profoundly hope that all important interests will be present round the table at the Conference when it resumes in a few weeks. What I hope will be the final stages of its work.

AN APPEAL TO ALL.

And I wish to appeal to all people in this country both official and non-official whatever their race, caste or creed to help me to carry out the terms of this settlement in order that we may secure the best possible atmosphere in which to continue efforts towards the solution of controversies still unsettled and to carry forward the discussions of constitutional reform. I appeal too to my fellow countrymen at home to realise all the difficulties that confront us here to treat the situation in India as an important empire problem and not to allow it to become a matter of local party political concern. And last but by no means least I appeal to the press from whom I have always received the most fair and generous treatment during a long public service in the past to give me their powerful support towards the attainment of these great ends. There is one further impression which I must say a word about and which has forced itself on my mind during the few weeks that I have lived here.

"PULL TOGETHER" ALL.

I can't help feeling that there seems around me an atmosphere of depression and of pessimism. There even seem doubts and misgivings in the minds of some regarding the maintenance of the British connection in India. With regard to the depression and pessimism I would only reiterate what I have already said that when difficulties are before us it is no time for depression. But we must all pull together to get through and for myself I refuse to share these doubts with regard to the British connection or look to the future other than with confidence, for I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Princes and people of India want the British connection to remain.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNOR GENERAL.

It is perfectly true that character of the administration of this country will be different in the future to what it has been in the past for we are all working rapidly towards the time when Indians will take over the administration of their own affairs to the time when they will become absolutely equal partners with the other dominions under the Crown. But I am confident that administration when it comes in the future as in the past will be under the flag of the British Empire and surely too when it comes it will be for us British the culminating point in the greatest piece of Empire service that the world has ever known and if I am right in what I have said then will come nearer the vision I have always had before me, the ideal for which I have always worked during long years of public service, a great commonwealth of nations consisting of great countries spread all over the world grown up and developed to their full strength and justly administered by the citizens of their own particular country comprising many different races, colours and creeds bound together by one common tie, loyalty to our King Emperor King George and by the example of their administration exercising an overpowering influence in securing peace and goodwill among the nations of the world. And so I say again to you tonight, as I said in London a few weeks before I left for India, I go forward to my labours with faith hope and optimism. Faith complete faith in a great Providence, hope that that same Providence may give us all that Christian spirit and I use the wird Christian in its widest and most catholic sense to work together in mutual confidence and goodwill for the benefit and welfare of this great country, optimism that before my term of office is over I may be much more nearly a constitutional Governor General and that this great country before long may once again be on its way to assured and increasing prosperity.—A. P.

Between You And Me.

(BY ME.)

I drink deep of a mysterious fountain—Beware of dangerous principles,—A Socialist exposed,—Seth Abdullah Haroon agrees,—And corrects,—They are all well,—Thank you.

I don't unfortunately remember to have seen more than one or two of its distinguished predecessors, but the omission only adds to the depth of interest with which I waded through the Indian Indian Industriial Bulletin No. 21 June 25, 1931 as published in a local contemporary.

* * * * *

I suffer from intellectual somnolence. Any exercise that may help to stir the brain is, therefore, welcome. And what can be more welcome than a bulletin, mysterious in origin and, therefore, an enlivening tonic for curiosity.

* * * * *

But the result has not been entirely satisfactory. I did wake up. There is no doubt about it. And, in a manner of speaking, I did develop an appetite. But I have not been able to relieve my hunger.

I wanted to know; I did not. I want to know; I do not.

* * * * *

But whether they are "Bideshi" or "Swadeshi", whether they have been manufactured by a syndicate, or a single Industrialist, I like the "goods" intensely. They are the right kind of stuff. I wish the distributors were to enter the markets—the bus and tram stations. I am sure they would give out Cinema handbills.

* * * * *

But I must point out a few minor defects also. "The orthodox and true principle of trade unionism is to protect the interests of the workers, firstly by negotiation with the employer".

* * * * *

Now this is incorrect as well as revolutionary and dangerous. In the interest of public welfare I must refuse to admit that the interests, if any at all, of workers are sufficiently insufficiently identical with those of employers to require Trade Unionism.

* * * * *

I must, also protest and more loudly against that outrageous word "firstly" I have no personal grudge against it. As a matter of fact I am rather friendly with it. It always inspires my ambition.

What I mean to say is that it is a libel on the employers even to imply—however indirectly—the possibility of any "secondly".

* * * * *

Another defect is that the fellow who presided over the Salaried Employees' Conference has been let off rather cheaply—I mean he was not dealt with according to his deserts. I know him rather well. I have no doubt in my mind that he has predatory instincts. I am sure "Industrialists" who have built up a position of luxury and prosperity for workers—in Banks and on Malabar Hill—by the sweat of their brow—oh dear! how hot it is, and there are only two electric fans in the room—must shun him.

* * * * *

Yes, I know him better than the Indian Industrial Association. He is as a matter of fact,—this is strictly between you and me—in the pay of Moscow.

But it is quite true, as the critic says, that he is not sympathetic with Moscow. For, when I suggested to him to nationalise the Editorship between himself and myself, he refused.

This is also true that he seeks personal popularity when he ought to be sitting behind the scenes and mysteriously issuing...

But to sum up, "Zis is", as a Frenchmen would say, "all veghy petit and sheep".

* * * * *

Bernard E. H. Fonseca in the "Pioneer": "When the British Parliament first undertook the administration of justice in India...

This is a typical instance of what is called the sense of historical humour.

* * * * *

Hitherto, I had been under the impression that the responsibility for the breakdown of the Simla negotiations belonged exclusively to Nationalist Muslims. I was right.

But I was also wrong.

* * * * *

Seth Abdulla Haroon has issued a statement from Simla in which he kindly corrects me where I was wrong.

Seth Sahib does agree with me that Nationalists alone were to blame.

But he blames the Congress Working Committee also for deciding "on Mr. Gandhi's attendance at the R.T.C."

* * * * *

Naturally enough, "this fact created"—without prejudice, of course, to the utter and implacable irreconcilability of the Nationalists—"a certain amount of suspicion in the mind of the Working Committee of the All-India Delhi (thank you Seth Sahib) Muslim Conference and contributed in its own way to the present breakdown in negotiations."

* * * * *

Yes you are right. I remember Mr. Shaukat Ali's expression of delight at "Mr. Gandhi's attendance at the Round Table Conference."

No, I don't know if a vote of censure was passed on Mr. Shaukat Ali by Seth Sahib and his other colleagues.

Owing to an unfortunate inadvertence the Seth Sahib has omitted to enlighten us on the point.

* * * * *

According to the 'Daily Express' "an operation in which will be employed a new marvel in brain surgery is to be made shortly in London."

I was seized with such excessive anxiety that I forget to read the rest.

* * * * *

I rushed instead to a diligent search of the "London Times'" list of distinguished invalids.

But I was greatly relieved not to find any Churchill, Beavermere Hacking, Chorus Girl and the rest of our good friends.

* * * * *

The Maharaja of Patiala has contradicted certain rumours regarding the intellectual origin of his alternative "scheme".

It is, however, not yet known when his Highness will issue an authoritative denial of his opposition to what he said in London.

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"NO PART OF CASE PROVED."

—:o:—

Defence Address In Chirner Case.

"The prosecution in this case has signally failed. No part of the case has been proved to the satisfaction of the court and the jury." These were the remarks uttered by Mr. R. P. Karandikar the defence pleader in the Chirner Firing Case concluding his address to the jury on Saturday.

On the resumption of his address on Saturday morning Mr. Karandikar proceeded to review the evidence against each of the six accused whom he represented and who are charged with murder. He then described what according to the witnesses were the weapons used by the accused for that purpose and how according to their statements injuries were caused. He pointed out that the Jury had to see if the evidence was supported by the medical evidence in the case.

Referring to the evidence of Posu Ganu the fist murder witness Mr. Karandikar observed that there were two important points in his evidence. The witness was a Police Patil and he was asked by Mr. Kaundinya to make it known to the public that all those people who knew anything about the incident at Chirner should appear before him and give evidence. Although this man asked others to go and give evidence he himself did not appear before Mr. Kaundinya nor did he give his statement to the Police when he had first the opportunity to do so.

"ASKED BY POLICE."

Against accused No. 7 only one witness namely Alya Bitkya has given evidence. This witness had many previous convictions against him. He had further stated that he was asked by a police officer to say something against the accused while the Deputy S. P., Mr. Raje, according to his evidence asked him to tell the truth. Accused No. 7 was charged with the murder of Shevde, the Round Guard, and he was alleged to have caused him two injuries with stones. Mr. Karandikar submitted that the injury on the arm could not have been caused as was suggested by the prosecution and the accused was, in his opinion, not guilty of the charge against him.

"A PECULIARITY."

Mr. Karandikar then examined the evidence of three other witnesses which implicated accused Nos. 3, 4 and 5. He submitted that all the three witnesses were from Chirner and a peculiarity about their evidence was that each one of them saw one or more particular incident connected with one accused only. He further submitted that it seemed to be the scheme of the prosecution that each one of them should give evidence against one of the accused only.

"HUMANLY IMPOSSIBLE."

Proceeding Mr. Karandikar pointed out that accused No. 4 was alleged to have been connected with four scenes on the day of Satyagraha, namely, the snatching away of Shantaram's haversack and the murder of Tayte, Narayan Kadam and Jayram Savant. He submitted that it was humanly impossimle to be present at all the places, and the evidence that had been brought forward had made the case hopeless.

Mr. Karandikar then examined the injuries on the dead bodies and pointed out that the evidence of the police constables and that of the medical officer differed. He further pointed out that in three cases there were injuies on the jaws of the diseased. The injuries were similar in all the cases and they could not have been caused as was alleged while the persons were standing. In his opinion they must have been caused while the bodies must have been lying down and he felt that somebody must have been busy working on the night of September 25.

"STRANGE QUESTION."

Continuing Mr. Karandikar referred to the question of the Magistrate on the previous day asking him if he suggested that Mr. Patil, the Police Inspector, shot the Mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi. Counsel submitted that it was a strange question but if he were a committing magistrate and if he had the circumstantial evidence before him he would have committed the man to the Sessions. In his opinion the circumstantial evidence was enough to give an idea as to what he was doing. They had also heard the statements of the accused. Two of them had boldly stated what they had seen. They had stated the same thing before Mr. Kaundinya.

"SIGNALLY FAILED."

Concluding his address Mr Karandikar observed that the prosecution had signally failed because of the embarrassment caused to the defence more than to themselves. It would be merely impossible for the accused to meet a case so strongly launched and supported and so well financed. He drew the attention of the Jury to the two important facts of the discovery of the Panchnamas and the revolver and said that it was all bosh and a mere myth. He asserted that there had been no robberty of the haversack as was alleged by the prosecution and the charges against accused No. 4 were false.

As regards the murders the alleged offences took place after the Satyagraha. The deceased Mamlatdar's statement before the death was there and there was nothing to prove that accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 knew of the change in the intention of the crowd, and if no inference could be drawn no presumption also could be made. Mr. Karandikar added that no offence had been brought home to the jury or the court and pleaded that the accused should be discharged.

BORIVLI HINDU MAHILASHRAM.

For Training Women For National Work.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, June 25.

Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj and some other Marwari philanthropists had a trust fund called the Mahila Trust Fund. The advantage of this fund is being taken by the widows of the Marwari Community. At present some eight to ten ladies are undergoing training at the Rohke Ashram near Delhi.

The same trust fund is now proposed to be utilised to conduct a Mahilashram. In fact a beginning is already made in the direction and a suitable site with a building is purchased at Borivli. The Ashram, I understand, is entrusted to the care of Mr. Kalidas Dave. Mr. Dave was lately principal of the Jafrabad School.

ITS WORK.

The object of the ashrama is to offer shelter and offer training to the widows in particular, who desire to devote the rest of their life to national work. It will, however, be open to all irrespective of class and community and married as well as unmarried ladies will be allowed to take advantage of this Hindu Mahilashram. The curriculum has been arranged with a view to suit feminine activities and the trustees believe that the proper field for ladies lies in the direction of primary education, nursing and dairy work.

KUMAR MANDIR

They also think of starting a Kumar Mandir for boys and girls under the age of twelve provided a sufficient response is given.

The trustees include Sheth Jamnalalji and Kaka Kalelkar of Gujarat Vidyapith.

Those who desire to join the ashram should apply to Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

C. P. Government's Finances

EXPECTED LOSS OF RS. 50 LAKHS.

NAGPUR, June 26.

The Committee to advise the Government in connection with the present financial situation met at Pachmarhi recently. Addressing it His Excellency the Governor said that he expected a loss of over Rs. 50 lakhs in income during 1930|31 and a similar sum, largely under the head Excise, in 1931|32. The budget for the current year was framed to meet such a situation and the calculation then was that 1930|31 would end with a deficit of 1.82 lakhs. It was now expected however that 1930|31 would end 29 lakhs worse than was hoped and that the deficit with which the current year would commence would be not less than 30.82 lakhs.

The causes of deterioration in revenue were short collections in land revenue (16.36 lakhs) Taccavi (5.27 lakhs) Excise (9.54 lakhs) Stamps .82 lakhs) forest (2.40 lakhs) and registration (.65 lakhs). He thought that the difficulties could not be tided over by borrowing. It followed that expenditure should be reduced further and he asked the Committee's advise regarding certain other measures which seemed worthy of exploration.—A.P.

AIRMAIL POSTCARDS AT 4 AS. EACH.

SIMLA, June 27.

The following Communique is issued:—

The air mail postcard rate from India to the United Kingdom will be introduced from the 15th July. From the same date air mail postcards will be on sale at important post offices at four annas each or at Rs. 2 per packet of eight.—A.P.

THIS IS "PROSECUTION FOR VIEWS"

Ajodhia Prasad Concludes Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 24.

Continuing his statement today Ajodhia Prasad explained what is alleged to be his correspondence with the "co-conspirators" and others. He said a letter had been ascribed to him which he had never written, and its writer says that his grandfather had died while his own (Ajodhia's) grandfather was still alive. "Then again the Magistrate said that this letter was meant for M. N. Roy, the Prosecution holds that it was for R. C. L. Sharma and the Judge thinks that it was to Aiyengar." He similarly denied the letter alleged to have been written to C. P. Dutt (London) and said that the Prosecution did not get the handwriting of this letter confirmed through the independent witness who came to give evidence about his handwriting.

WHO WAS 'MUSSA'

There was laughter in the Court when Ajodhia was explaining the Prosecution allegation that under the guise of a lascar he acted as a courier for carrying letters and literature between Europe and India. "I maintain that it is utterly untrue. All these allegations are intended too bolster up the prosecution 'theories' as regards this case." Referring to the cryptic references in the intercepted letters which the prosecution held, supported their theory, he said that the late Mr. Langford James had said "Musa" was Muzaffar's assumed name, but in summing up this case in the Lower Court Mr. Mittra said that it was his (Ajodhia's) name. There was general laughter in the dock when Ajodhia Prasad proceeded to say "Now I hope when Mr. Kemp will sum up the case in this court he will shift it on to some third individual."

"So far as my individual case is concerned the Prosecution has not produced the best possible evidence. Most of the evidence is inadmissible and unproved. In short, the case against me is an unsuccessful attempt of the prosecution to twist ordinary things by hiding their nature and adding falsehood to give a conspirational colour to them."

"WHY TRIAL WAS LAUNCHED."

"The reasons for launching this trial", he declared, "were not purely political or based on any crime committed by the accused." One reason in his opinion was "to supply election material to the Conservative Party, on the Red danger in India but this trick failed because after the general election not the Conservative but the Labour Party was returned to power."

"The second and the most important reason was to check the capitalist offensive against the workers by depriving them of their leaders."

"The Prosecution claim that this is not an attack on Trade Unionism. Why does it not admit frankly that it is an attack on Trade Unionism and a strike breaking prosecution."

"The third reason for launching the case was the disturbed political situation arising partly from the appointment of the Simon Commission. British imperialism wished to demonstrate to the Indian Bourgeoise the danger of monkeying with to the masses."

"The fourth reason was the permanent challenge of Communism to the rule of capital. The lives of a few dozen individuals do not count either way in the great struggle of the two classes. This is not our prosecution but of that progressive force which we represent the proletariat."

He further contended that this case was a prosecution for views. "The command of the Government is that the Indian people will not think on those lines which are unpleasant to Imperialism and those who do not denounce communism and proclaim their adherence to Imperialism shall remain in prison. I refused to obey it."

Mr. Ajodhia Prasad has concluded his statement.

Bradley will be the next accused to make his statement.

G. I. P. MEN DEMAND 8-HOUR DAY.

A mass meeting of the railway workers of Kalyan was held on Wednesday evening and was addressed by Messrs. S. G. Sardesai and Bhavyaji Kulkarni. The speakers spoke on the issues before the impending T. U. C. session to be held at Calcutta and appealed to the workers to stick to the anti-imperialist stand which they had taken at Nagpur in 1929.

The following resolution was passed:—This meeting of the railway workers at Kalyan protests against the newly introduced duty hours, as being a fraudulent method of providing a 24 hours weekly rest and asks for an 8 hour day and 48 hour week as the only genuine way of providing it. It demands that the new hours should not be introduced excepting where the hours of work are already more than 56 per week.

REALISING MONEY FROM JUDGMENT DEBTORS.

Suggested Changes In Law To Help Creditors.

The following letter addressed by Messrs. Pandia and Co. on behalf of their clients to the leading mercantile associations in Bombay, proposing a joint representation to be made to the authorities to frame certain rules, annexed to their letter, in connection with the examination of judgment debtors as to their property and affairs and of other persons in possession of the judgment debtors' property etc., so as to help the creditor in realising the fruits of his decree.

It has been represented to us by some of our clients who are merchants, that the law at present is somewhat inadequate to assist a money decree-holder to realise the amount of the decree from the property of the judgment-debtor. After a decree is passed, some time is necessarily taken up in drawing up and sealing the decree. Time and trouble are, further, involved in finding out the property of the debtor, whether moveable or immoveable. As the application for attachment of immoveable property is required to contain full particulars of the property to be attached, the decree holder has to search the records of the Sub-Registrar and the Municipality at his own costs, before he can apply in execution. After the application for execution is presented, some time necessarily elapses before the Warrant of attachment and its official translation are ready. While the judgment creditor is thus engaged in eliciting information about the debtor's property and applying for attachment, the debtor is free to proceed as he likes. The time that elapses according to the present practice between the passing of a decree and the actual levying of execution is considerable and it gives an opportunity to the debtor if so minded, to make away with or abolish all trace of his assets and cover up his dealings, so that when the judgment creditor is ready with his process in execution, the property to be attached has either disappeared or been so dealt with as to be out of his reach. All the expense incurred so far, is thus wasted and the decree is successfully flouted by the debtor.

A REMEDY.

We have been asked to suggest a remedy for this unsatisfactory position. It seems to us that the High Court should be requested to make rules such as those set out in the annexture hereto. Our clients agree that if some such rules are framed they will prove helpful to judgment-creditors desirous of realising their decrees.

In order, however, that the proposed rules may be favourably considered by the Judges, it is desirable that the request to frame such rules should proceed from commercial bodies. We are, therefore, instructed to invite your careful attention to the subjoined draft Rules. If the rules are approved by mercantile Associations with or without alterations, (to be agreed upon), it is proposed that a joint representation should be made to the High Court to consider and if thought fit, to sanction the same.

DRAFT RULES.

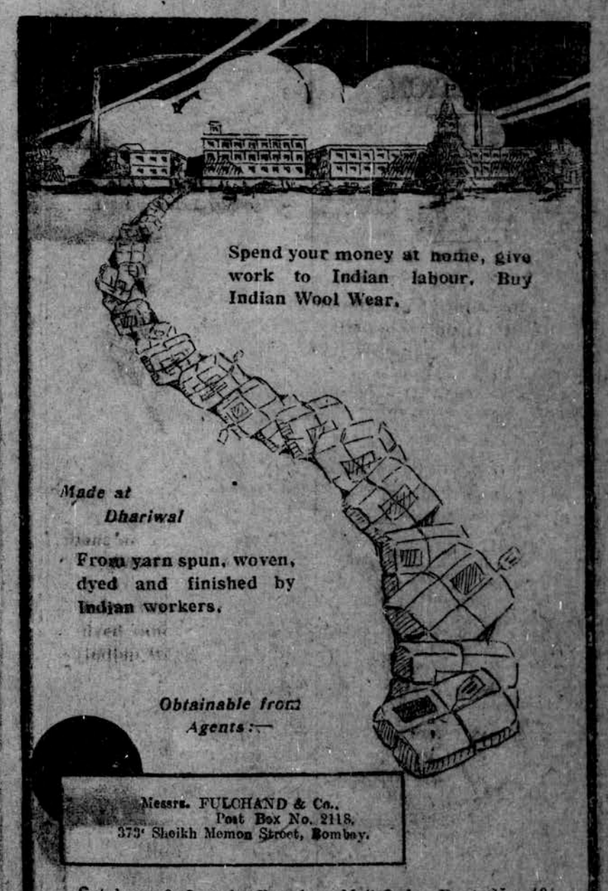
1. When a decree or order is for the recovery or payment of money, the party entitled to enforce it, may, at any time after the passing of the decree or order, apply to the Judge in Chambers "exparte," for an order that the debtor liable under such Judgment or order, (or in the case of a firm, any partner or officer thereof,) be orally examined as to whether any and what debts are owing to the debtor, and whether the debtor has any and what other property or means of satisfying the decree or order, before a Judge or an officer of the Court as the Judge shall appoint; and the Judge may make an order for the attendance and examination of such debtor or of any other person, and for the production of any books or documents.

2. When making the order for examination under rule 1, the Judge may order that the debtor shall not attempt to part with any assets pending the examination, except in the ordinary course of business. Before making the order, the Judge may require the decree holder to give an undertaking in damages.

3. When a decree or order is for the recovery or payment of money, the party entitled to enforce it may, at any time after the passing of the decree or order, apply to the Judge in Chambers, "exparte," for an order that any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor or supposed to be indebted to the debtor or to be capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property, be orally examined as to the said matters or any of them, before a Judge or an officer of the Court as the Judge shall appoint; and the Judge may make an order for the attendance and examination of such person and for the production of any books or documents.

4. If the debtor or other person, ordered to be examined, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Judge or the officer of the Court appointed to hold the examination, at the time appointed or refuses to produce any such document, or to answer any question, having no lawful impediment made known at the time and allowed by the Judge or such officer, the Court may, by warrant cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

5. The cost of the said order and examination, shall be costs in the proceedings in execution, and such order in regard to the payment thereof by the debtor or otherwise, shall be made as to the Court may seem just.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BRITISH MINERS' HOURS OF WORK

Delegates Seeking Mandate.

LONDON, June 23.

Critical negotiation with regard to the British Miners' hours and wages to replace the present agreement which terminates, on the 8th July has come to a head with the announcement that Miners' Delegates Conference has been adjourned to get a definite mandate from the miners for acceptance or rejection of the owners' final offer to stabilise existing wages for six or twelve months on condition that seven and half hour a day is continued.—Reuter.

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CASE AGAINST SURAT CONGRESS WORKERS.

Prosecution Wants Adjournment

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 6.

The Olpad Talooka Congress Election Case in which Mr. Kanailal Desai, the President of the Surat District Congress Committee and Messrs. Sorab Batliwala, Behram Mehta, and Manilal Manishankar are charged under sections 186 and 504 I.P.C. came up for hearing before Mr. Almaulla, Deputy DDstrict Collector to-day Diwan Bahadur Thakoram appeared for the Crown whilst Messrs. Chunilal Ghandhy, Sattubhai Vora and Randhir Desai appeared for the defendents.

Diwan Bahadur Thakorram, the Public Prosecutor, requested an adjournment as he wanted to reconsider the case. The Magistrate said that more than a month had already been allowed to the prosecution and the legal aspects of the case were very clear. Mr. Ghandhy agreed that the legal aspects of the case did not need any reconsideration. He also complained that it was difficult for some of the defendents to come for the case as they were busy in Bombay. The public Prosecutor, however, insisted that the facts of the case were to be reconsidered in view of the law. The case was adjourned to 8th July. Some of the defendents expressed their resentment at the end of the day, as no chair was given even to the President of the District Congress Committee and all were made to sit on the floor.

ECONOMIC DISRESS IN BENGAL.

(BY MAIL.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Reports from Rajshahi indicate that the economic distress in the District is increasing. Bagmara and Gurudaspur are among the areas most affected. While the prices of commodities are now almost equivalent to pre-war prices, there is acute depression in monetary circulation. There is no lack of food material but the people have hardly any money to purchase it. Labour has become extremely cheap and the workers can hardly make both ends meet.

The Government granted cash loans for sustenance and seeds of Rs. 80,000 in two sub-divisions in 1930|31. During the last three months Rs. 35,000 has been distributed in the Sadar sub-division and Natore has received Rs. 2,000. Prospects of standing crops are now brighter owing to alternate showers and sunshine.

Acute economic distress also prevails throughout Nilphamari sub-division, in Rangpur District. —A.P.

SATYAMURTI ON R. T. C.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, June 26.

Penetrating analysis of the problems confronting the forthcoming R. T. C. formed the theme of a discourse by Mr. Satyamurti this evening at the Gokhale Hall. Striking an optimistic note that Swaraj was coming, the speaker said that the position taken by the Congress at Karachi was sound, reasonable and practicable.

A Cawnpore Denial.

Mr. Jog wires from Cawnpore:—Referring to article published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 23rd June under the heading "michievous and misleading," let me say no such statement was made and I never used the word "michevious, misleading and baseless." All the allegations against the Cawnpore correspondent of the Associated Press absolutely false. True facts are "I did'nt want to remain on the Executive of the Local Congress Committee. My resignation was not due to any differences past or present."

Allahabad.—Miss L. W. Clarke, M.A., LL.B., the first Anglo-Indian Lady Advocate, commenced her practice in the Allahabad High Court on Thursday when she was congratulated by members of her Bar.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Gazette notification states that Peshawar District, including Peshawar City and excluding Mardon sub-division is declared a cholera-infected area. —A. P.

A special meeting of the Ajmer youngmen was held under the presidentship of Seyed Mohammed Basharat Nabi to organize Provincial Naujawan Bharat Sabha. A provisional Committee has been formed with Sjt. Seyed Razmi as President and Sjt. Munshi Ram Sharma as Vice-President.

SEPARATION OF BERAR FROM C. P.

All-Parties Conference Appoints Committee

BUT MODERATES WANT TO GO TO R. T. C.

(From A Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, June 23.

The conference of all the parties of different political thoughts convened under the auspices of the Berar P. C. C. was held at Akola on the 21st June. About 40 representatives of various parties were present.

Mr. Aney propose Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President, Berar P. C. C., as Chairman of the Conference. The proposal being seconded by Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh ex-Minister of C. P. and Berar-Veer Vamanrao Joshi took the chair.

STATUS OF BERAR

He explained the scope of the conference with reference to the resolution passed at Khamgaon in Berar Political Conference. The conference is meant for ascertaining the views of the various parties on the question of the status of Berar under the new constitution of India and if any common basis is found out after the discussion a small sub-committee be appointed to carry out the propaganda for achieving that purpose. He then requested the spokesmen of various parties to put forth their views on the question in the future constitution of India. He called upon Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh to express his views.

Mr. Harsharrao Deshpande Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, read out letters from Mr. Panjabrao Deshmukh the present minister of C. P., and from R. B. Mahajany of Akola.

Dr. Punjabrao while expressing his inability to give cut and dried thoughts on the question of separation of Berar in so short a time, definitely stated that none in Berar would welcome the idea of going back under the regime of Nizam.

SEPARATE BERAR.

Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh explained the position of his (out of council) nationalist party in connection with this question and after replying in short the doubts expressed against his party in this connection, explained the various difficulties which arise in the administration of Berar owing to its being tacked on to C. P. He bore out his statements and established that the separation of Berar was quite necessary.

Sir Moropant Joshi followed next and expressed his doubts whether the present Round Table Conference had any scope to consider this question of separation of Berar. He further pointed out that the difficulties for which the question of separation of Berar arose could be met by some other means than that of separation of Berar from C. P.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde in reply to Sir M. V. Joshi stated that unless the question of Berar is now pressed before the R. T. C. for its inclusion as one of the subjects to be specifically considered by any sub-committee resulting out of the discussion in R. T. C., the question of Berar would not find adequate place and necessary importance in the disposal of business of any such sub-committee.

NO JUSTICE TO BERAR.

Mr. Y. M. Kale explained that the proportion laid down in the Sym—formula in itself is by no means justice to the claims of Berar, but even that is not put into actual practice and thereby Berar is deprived even of that little amount of its income which has been assigned to it by the Sym-committee.

CONGRESS VIEW

Mr. Aney explained the standpoint of the Congress party. The Executive Committee of the Berar P. C. C. had after due deliberations passed a resolution on this subject in the meeting of the 21st June held at Akola. Congress party views this question in two different stages. In the first place it regards that the question of recognition of Berar as one of the provinces directly under British administration, instead of its present anomalous position of being administered under foreign jurisdiction of Government of India claims precedence and importance over the subsidiary question of separating it for administrative convenience from C.P., or of joining it to any other province, or of creating it into an independent province. The latter question can be easily solved after the former is definitely settled.

SEPARATION POSSIBLE.

The Congress party, therefore, urged in its resolution that in view of the impending radical changes in the constitution of India it is necessary that the status of Berar should be finally changed, from that of the present administration under foreign jurisdiction to that of being classed like other provinces, as directly under British administration, so as to endow Berar people with the right of utilizing its revenue to its full advantages. According to the Congress party, if these advantages are dependent of the separation of Berar from other provinces to which it is now tacked, it might consider this step as one of the means to achieve the desired goal.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

The resolution on the line of one passed by Congress Executive Com. was moved formally by Mr. Gole pleader of Akola and seconded by Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande. This resolution while making verbal changes to suit its being converted on behalf of all Parties Conference, adds that a sub-committee be formed to insist this demand on the attention of Mahatma Gandhi the representative of the Congress, and other members to the Round Table Conference.,

A rider was moved that a request be made to the Government of India to grant special representation to Berar, for pressing these demands in the R. T. C.

The rider was after discussion withdrawn and the substantive resolution was passed unanimously.

AT R. T. C.

The above rider was moved as an independent proposition with a suggestion that a sub-committee of Sir M. V. Joshi, Mr. B. G. Khaparde and of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh be appointed to secure this representation from the Government of India. This proposition was passed by a majority, Congress representatives solidly voting against, since they recognise Mahatma Gandhi as the only adequate representative to press all matters before R. T. C.

It is understood that the sub-committee of three has, immediately after passing this resolution sent a telegram to the Viceroy requesting him to grant special representation to Berar on the R. T. C. The sub-committee referred to in the resolution consists of about 21 representatives of the various parties, with Mr. Aney as President and Messrs. Biyani and Kanitkar as secretaries.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.

New Scheme For Communal Unity.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Picketing in Burra Bazar is being conducted by the Burra Bazar Congress Committee as usual. Women pickets of Bharatiya Mahila Utthan Samgha, Mahila Picketing Board, and Gujrat Sevika Samgha take part in picketing in that area.

On Sunday last the people of South Calcutta held demonstrations in support of the public demand for commutation of death sentence passed on Dinesh Gupta and Ramkrishna Biswas.

AGAINST A HUMILIATING BOND

Under the signatures of the President and the Secretary of the Nikhil Banga Jatiya Nari Samgha (All-Bengal National Women's Association) an appeal has been issued to the students of the Bethune College (for women) who have been, it is reported, asked by the authorities of the College to give a sort of bond to the effect that they would not take part in politics. The signatories ask the students to put self-respect before everything and refuse this condition.

SCHEME FOR A COMPROMISE.

In an article which appeared in a local daily, Mr. Hedayet-ul-Islam, M.A., LL.B., of Dacca, attempted to solve the problem of the electorates. The writer is personally in favour of joint electorates without reservation of seats, but he has put forward what he calls a compromise scheme and the last resort for a conciliation. The scheme he admits is not his own but an indication of it was found in the Nehru Report. He believes that this scheme will eliminate many of the conditions of Mr. Jinnah's Fourteen Points. He, however, put five conditions prior to its acceptance and they are: Universal adult suffrage, equal status for N. W. F. Province with other autonomous provinces of India, abolition of all special constituencies, separation of Sind from Bombay and equal status for that province with other provinces, and no other redistribution of provinces or change of provincial boundaries.

As regards provincial legislatures the scheme suggests that the provinces should be divided into a number of constituencies on population basis. Each constituency will elect three candidates, one Hindu, one Muslim, and the third seat will be left open for joint competition. And as to the Central Legislature, the election should be in an indirect method. Provincial Legislatures will send, by joint system, a number of representatives, the number always being a multiple of 3. One-third of those representatives will be Hindus, one-third Muslims, and the remaining one-third seats will be left open for joint competition.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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A GUARANTEED CURE.

Report of cases of Eye Diseases treated in Mission Dispensary with Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop from 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age.	Case.
Girl	10 years	Conjunctivities cured in 3 days.
Woman	45 "	" with sty cured in 6 "
Boy	4 "	Conjunctivities cured in 4 days.
Boy	10 "	" " 3 "
Woman	40 "	" Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

The Poona & Indian Village Mission, Nasrapur. (POONA). (Sd.) GEO LIPTROTT, Superintendent.

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ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL BOARDS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

:o:

Steady Progress In Spreading Literacy In Rural Areas.

The following are extracts from Reports on the Administration of the Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1929-30:—

The aggregate income of the Boards (excluding opening balance and debt) increased from Rs. 1,69,59,304 to Rs. 2,02,67,536. The principal variations under the main sources of revenue are explained below:—

(a) Local Rates.—The receipts rose from Rs. 50,14,734 to Rs. 50,49430, the Northern Division alone being responsible for the increase, on account of the recovery of the arrears of the past year. The decrease in Sind was due to the failure of crops as a result of the floods whilst in the other Divisions it was due to the fact that the previous year's figures included the arrears of the past years.

(b) Education.—The receipts as shown in the Statement of Income show that they increased from Rs 97,03,175 to Rs. 1,02,95,752. This increase was shared by all the Divisions and was due mainly to the receipt of enhanced grants-in-aid from Government and payment of contributions by non-local authority Municipalities to the Boards for primary education.

(c) Medical.—The receipts increased from Rs. 2,61,499 to Rs. 3,16,360. The increase was shared by all the Divisions, and was due to the receipt of enhanced grants from Government and the payment of contributions by certain Municipalities and persons for dispensaries.

(d) Civil Works.—The receipts decreased from Rs. 31,95,370 to Rs. 29,94,036. The decrease was shared by all the Divisions, and it was mainly due to a reduction in the grants from Government for roads and water supply, and less realisations from tolls, road side trees, etc.

EXPENDITURE.

The aggregate expenditure of the Boards chargeable to current income increased from Rs. 1,93,40,189 to Rs. 1,98,91,284. The principal variations under the main heads are explained below:—

(a) Administration.—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 7,46,719 to Rs. 7,54,368. The increase is shared by all the Divisions, except the Central Division and is due to the entertainment of additional staff and payment of increments and acting allowances. The decrease in the Central Division is due to a saving on contingencies and travelling allowance to Local Board members.

(b) Education.—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,14,47,862 to Rs. 1,16,33,100. The increase was shared by all Divisions except Bombay Suburban District where there was a small decrease and was due to the largest grants paid by District Local Boards to the School Boards.

(c) Medical.—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 17,74,851 to Rs. 12,58,870. The increase was shared by all the Divisions and was mainly due to the special measures taken for combating small-pox, cholera, plague, etc.

(d) Civil Works.—The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs. 51,82,988 to Rs. 50,54,559. The decrease was shared by all the divisions, except the Central Division, and was due to curtailment of work on buildings, communications and water works.

Closing balances.—The aggregate closing balances of all the Boards amounted to Rs. 45,96 577 as against Rs. 44,40,776 in the previous year. Government note that the closing balances in the cases of most of the Boards still continue to be in excess of the prescribed minima. This is due in most cases to the non-completion of the budgetted works and failure to spend fully the Government grants and other contributions during the year. The Commissioners should be requested to invite the attention once again of the District Local Boards concerned to the importance of more careful budgetting as well as greater efficiency in the execution of those for which budget provision has been made.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In the Southern Division all the District Local Boards have been constituted local authorities for the purpose of primary education, and since the transfer of primary education to these bodies in 1927 steady progress has been made in spreading literacy in rural areas. The Kolaba and Ratnagiri District Local Boards opened 25 and 17 new schools respectively, while the Belgaum District Local Board opened 13 Agricultural Bias Schools in Belgaum and Kolaba Districts English classes have been attached to some of the principal primary schools. In the Bombay Suburban District the number of local board primary schools remained unchanged, i.e., 46, while there was an addition of one aided school, making the total number of aided schools 22. In the Central Division 12 English Classes have been attached to 1st grade vernacular schools, 8 boarding houses have been attached to the Central schools, and scholarships have been granted to the poor, backward and depressed classes in the Ahmednagar District. A normal class and a training class have also been started with a view to improve the efficiency of the teachers. In the East Khandesh District no new schools were opened during the year under report, but the number of pupils increased by 1,793. The general progress of education among Muhammadans was satisfactory. In spite of special facilities some separate schools for the depressed classes broke down for want of sufficient number of pupils and for want of good teachers. In the West Khandesh District the number of pupils belonging to the intermediate and backward classes under instruction in all primary schools increased during the year by 2,152 and 2,406 respectively. In the Satara District, the number of schools public and private, increased by 2. The number of pupils from the backward and Muhammadan classes decreased by 149 and 63 respectively, while that of the intermediate classes rose by 315. Out of 1,341 villages in this district 866 have been provided with schools. In the Northern Division all District Local Boards except Ahmedabad and Kaira have taken over the control of primary schools. In the Surat District 14 new school buildings were erected under the Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas Building Scheme in addition to the 43 contructed in previous years. In Sind several new schools were opened in Hyderabad, Sukkur and Thar Parkar Districts. In Hyderabad District alone as many as 40 schools were opened. During the year under report 10 English classes were opened in the Thar Parkar District, 5 in the Sukkur District, 4 in the Karachi District and 1 in the Nawabshah District. The School Board, Hyderabad, showed interest in the development of adult education. During the year it opened 9 night schools which attracted 143 pupils. As regards girls' education 2 new primary schools were opened for girls in the Sukkur District. To popularise female education, 6 scholarships are being given to girls by the Karachi District Local Board. The School Board, Hyderabad, has also sanctioned 20 scholarships for them. A scheme on voluntary basis for opening 15 schools in the Nawabshah District was introduced during the year under report.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Government have very recently published a Review of Local Self-Government in this Presidency and do not, therefore, think it necessary to discuss the position again with respect of Local Boards at any great length. The facts summarised in this Resolution afford little ground for revising the general conclusions stated in the Review. The working of District Local Boards is on the whole distinctly more satisfactory than that of Taluka Local Boards. In many directions they might indeed have achieved more with greater resources. But in the present state of general financial depression Government are unable to increase the grants-in-aid which they are at present paying and in some directions have had to reduce them, while the Boards themselves are not unnaturally reluctant to impose additional taxation on the inhabitants in their areas. It is hoped that model bye-laws for the levy of a Professions Tax will be issued before long, and that these bye-laws, if adopted by the Boards, will enable them to obtain additional revenues from the trading and professional classes who at present undoubtedly contribute less than their fair share towards the cost of the services which the Boards provide. The revision of the Village Panchayats Act and of the Village Sanitation Act is in hand, and if this legislation proves to have a material effect in improving the working of the ultimate administrative units in rural areas, it will then be possible to reconsider the position of Taluka Local Boards. Apart, however, from questions of additional revenue and fresh legislation, there are many defects noticed in general terms in this annual review and in detail in the reports of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts which urgently demand attention and improvement. Government trust that the Boards will not rest satisfied with their position and will utilise the present time, when for financial reasons any substantial expansion of services is impracticable, to overhaul their machinery and to place themselves in a better position to take advantage of more favourable conditions when they arrive.

New Mysore High Court Judge.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 23.

After 27 years' service, in various capacities Mr. Justice D. K. Rama Rao, Judge of the Mysore High Court, retired from service on the 20th insant.

Mr. P. Mahadevaiya, Secretary to Government, Home Department, and Legal Remembrancer, who has been appointed Judge of the High Court, took his seat yesterday on the High Court Bench.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Insufficient Rains.

Bombay, June 25.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. in their weekly report issued state as under:—

During the last few days there has been an entirely different tone in Cotton market. Financial conditions in the world had developed a feeling of hopelessness in practically every market. The announcement made during last week-end by President Hoover of the U. S. A. has brought about an immense change in the outlook of most business people. It is realised that the feared financial crisis has been averted. Hoover's proposed moratorium is for one year, but it is now hoped and in many cases believed that the present discussion will lead to a fresh settlement of international indebtedness. The hopeful feeling which has ben engendered must lead to a considerable amount of fresh enterprise all over the world. This must mean a quick improvement in trade. As the world is known to have very small stocks of cloth we look for an early increase in activity in the Textile trade. An increasing consumption of cotton will make the large American carryover a relatively smaller burden. With a more hopeful outlook there will be many more people prepared to share in the carrying of present stocks, especially as everyone cannot but admit that the price is still very cheap. Many of our friends may consider the above remarks are much too optimistic, especially in view of the reduced buying power of consumers in most parts of the world. This is an important point and will make the recovery more gradual than would have been the case had economic conditions been better.

The new American crop is making satisfactory progress the only complaint being that in many localities in the Central and Eastern Belts more moisture is needed.

The local market naturally has been affected by the recovery in America and over the week our quotations are Rs. 8 to Rs. 13 higher. Over the week-end a considerable business was done with the Far East mostly Japan. Europe has been quiet but more enquiry is now coming from this quarter. Local Mills continue to buy sparingly as they are awaiting a more satisfactory development of the Monsoon which is now late. Rains have not yet been sufficient in most cotton areas to allow planting operations getting a normal start.

LORD WILLINGDON'S WORK IN CANADA

Appreciated By Y. M C A'S

SIMLA, June 25.

Lord Willingdon received this afternoon at Simla Y.M.C.A. hall an illuminated address presented by Rev. Popley on behalf of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada, which had been adopted at Niagara Falls.

The address expressed the Association's sense of loss at Lord Willingdon's departure from that Dominion and of gratitude for the interest in their work.

FACING ARDOURS OF OFFICE.

"The National Council, with all other Canadians, honours the high sense of duty and loyalty to the Empire which led your Excellency to accept responsibility and face the ardours of office in India. The place Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon hold in our hearts is such that the eyes of Canada as never before are towards India. We make it our prayer that you may be kept in safety and given wisdom to plan and strength to perform such tasks as shall bring a just and abiding peace to the Indian Empire."

The Most Rev. the Metropolitan of India gave instances of close relationship between Indian Y.M.C.A.'s and Canadian Y.M.C.A.'s over a long period of years and expressed the satisfaction of the Indian Y.M.C.A.'s at His Excellency's return to India.

LORD WILLINGDON THANKS.

Lord Willingdon expressed his appreciation at Canada remembering him at this particular time and his satisfaction at the words of cheer and affection conveyed from Canada to India. His Excellency continued: "Owing to my mature years, I feel considerable hesitation in accepting another Empire's obligation (Viceroyalty): but since my return to India I have received such kindness and friendship from all classes and creeds of people that I feel happy I have come back confident of the future and feeling certain that with organisations like the Y.M.C.A. we shall entirely restore those happy relations between Britain and India which it has been my purpose to encourage, in every possible way and which will remain my purpose to encourage so long as I am the Viceroy of India." (Loud cheers).—A. P.

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Film discolors teeth and then destroys them. Dentists urge a special way to remove it.

DENTAL science in studying the commoner tooth and gum disorders finds their chief source to be a coating on teeth known as film.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called-Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6972	28 June	3 July
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 June	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	@26 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5393	16 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	@2 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,

*Do not carry passengers, xCalls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Fushuna Maru	10500	10 June	28 June
Hakone ,,	10500	21 ,,	7 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong Kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	24 June	30 June
Asama ,,	22000	5 Aug.	11 Aug.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

JUMP IN STERLING SECURITIES INDUCES DEMAND.

Profit-Taking Checks Rise.

Bombay, June 27.

The following report of Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt describes the day's working of our share market. President Hoover's moratorium scheme seems to have been very well received all over the world. The British Premier's announcement to help and relieve the financial strain on India had a magic effect on the values of sterling securities in London. Consequently our market also opened very firm and continued the upward journey for some time. Later on owing to profit-making by the Bulls prices gave way a little. The tone of the market seems to be bullish. The rise was also due to cotton being very firm. President Hoover's announcement seems to be God sent, for, had it not been for this relief, further panic and a general chaos was facing in almost all the markets of the world.

ACTIVE SHARE AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 27.

Bombay Dyeing 686; 92; 87; 90; 88.
Century 241; 40; 41; 38.
Colaba 100; 98.
Crescent 61-14.
Fazul 366; 71; 67; 68-2.
Indore 351; 52.
Madhowji N. 22.
Nagpur 355; 62; 57.
New Great 141; 43; 41; 42.
Pearl 227; 28; 25-10.
Simplex 65; 63; 65.
Swadeshi 292; 90.
Burma 400; 7; 1-14.
Hydro 107; 8-2; 6-9.
Tram. 108; 9-6; 8-2.
Deff. 275.
Ord. 23-2; 22-14; 23.
Bundi 13.
Indian 160; 58.
Katni Ord. 162; 61.
Alcock 215; 13; 15.

MILLS

Bombay, June 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	688-2
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	238-12
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	357-8
100 Colaba	98-12
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	61-14
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	430
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4.6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	368-2
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	101-4
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore-Malwa	352-8
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-6
100 Khatau	33-12
100 Kohinoor	138-2
250 Laxmi	340
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	96-4
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	142-8
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	128-12
250 Pearl	225-10
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1060-0
250 Simplex	65
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	290-0
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	677-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-14
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1047-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	261-4
150 India	80
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13
70 Gwalior	87-8
250 Indian	153-12
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Df.	642-8
100 Katni	161-4
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-1
100 Sahabad	140-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-14
200-100 Oriental	1672-8
10 Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-0
1000 Andhra Val P.	970-0
100 Andhra Valley	550
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bom. Tram	108-2
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	106-9
1000 Tata Power P.	1052-8
1000 Tata Power	402-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	795
100 Amritsar Pati	102-8
100 Central Provin.	73-8
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	545

MINING.

10 Central India	8
10 Shivrajpur	11-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	118-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43
50 Tata Steel D.	275
75 Tata Steel	23

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	215
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	181-4
50 Bom. Telephone	40-8
8s. Bri. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bom. Burma Old	401-14
50 Bom. Burma New	142-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	6-3
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-8-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year.
Khandesh	246	319,231
Central India	472	325,647
Barsi and Nagar	...	164,903
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	83,938
Berar	185	578,014
Central Provinces	106	367,327
Total Oomra	1,009	1,839,060
Dholera	919	254,944
N. W. Provinces	...	39,920
Rajputana	319	48,103
Sind-Punjab	...	115,915
Broach	84	296,116
Coompta & Dharwar	161	77,078
Westerns-Northerns	132	38,264
Cocoanada	...	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	35,593
Persian	...	452
American	...	119,808
Egyptian and African	257	291,650
Comilla, Burma and Other sorts	...	378
Total	2,881	3,207,305

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 27.

1st Sept. to 25th June.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year.
Europe	335	551,073
Japan and China	16,185	1,568,803
Coast Ports	...	29,887
Up-country by Rail	...	192,551
Afloat in harbour Europe, China and Japan	...	27,011
Total	16,520	2,360,325

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 27.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Miyagaon 197½	
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Mithia	179
128 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shirpur	180
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Hingoli	181
104 G. G. Kaisha & Co. Barwaha	186
98 G. G. Kaisha & Co. Porbunder	195
53 G. G. Kaisha & Co. Jalna	181
100 G. G. Kaisha & Co. Amalner	183
100 G. G. Kaisha & Co. Derol 197½	
51 G. G. Kesha & Co. Arvi	184
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Amraoti 184½	
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Dhamangaon	182
64 G. G. Kesha & Co. Neemuch	181
51 G. G. Kesha & Co. Antoli one off to Broach.	
173 Japan T & Co. Yeotmal	185
92 Japan T & Co. Yeotmal	185
50 Japan T & Co. Arvi	185
100 Japan T & Co. Khamgaon	185
115 Japan T. & Co. Karanja	184
144 Japan T. & Co. Arvi	185
100 Japan T. & Co. Anjangaon	185
100 Japan T. & Co. Piparia	186
141 Japan T. & Co. Ellichpur	186
202 Japan T. &Co. Akot	186.
96 Narshi Nagshi Nandarbar	181
54 Narshi Nagshi Amalner	183
138 Narshi Nagshi Jacra	181.
330 Narshi Nagshi Neemuch 5 on	
50 Bassan & Co. Sujalpur	185.
200 Bassan & Co. Sujalpur	190
74 Bassan & Co. Daruaha	181½
100 Bussan & Co. Nagar	178½
100 Phoenix Mill Palej	199
100 Oshman Suleman Rampur Old	182
100 N. Fatehalli Porbundar Old	176
200 Mathrbhai Nathoo Kalalli Old	182
94 A. Damodar Karanga	182
100 A. Damodar Dhuri	163½

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 to 20th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 June-Mid-July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 Mid-July-August.
Banks Buying 3Mos. 1/5 27/32 September.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 71 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D. D. 90
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 486 1/2 26th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 15/16 27th instant.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 26th instant.
London/Paris 124.30 26th instant.
London/Belgium 34.93 26th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.11 26th instant.
London/Italy 92.95 26th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 25th instant; £4-4-11 26th instant.
Silver London Ready 13 7/16 25th instant; 13 7/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 7/16 25th instant; 13 7/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/8 25th inst. 29 1/8 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Months 2 1/16 per cent. 25th instant; 2 1/16 per cent. 26th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 2 3/16 per cent. 25th instant; 2 1/8 per cent. 26th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter-Bank Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-10
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 94-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-38 Rs. 99-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/15.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/14.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/14.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/10.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 60-6-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-0-0
Tone of Market:—Opened firm Closed quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 27.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2-1/8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate:—6 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 27.

July	10.20
October	10.52
December	10.75
January	10.92
March	11.17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, June 27.

To-day's Closing.

July	10.24
October	10.60
Middling Spot	10.21

NEW YORK COTTON: DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..... 2,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil.
Day's Exports to the continent 3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

	Opening.	Closing.
June		5.41
July	5.45	5.41
August		5.44
September		5.47
October	5.55	5.51
November		5.54
December		5.58
January	5.65	5.61
February		5.65
March	5.74	5.70
April		5.73
May	5.82	5.77
June		5.80
Middling Spot		5.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 27.

Bales.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000
Sales for Export ..... Nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

BROACH (Good Staple)—	
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.60
Superfine	4.75
OOMRA—	
Good	3.83
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.18
BENGAL—	
Good	3.73
Fully Good	3.83
Fine	3.93
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.83
Fine	3.93
Superfine	4.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

July (Sakellaridis)	8.30
September	8.46
October	8.55
November	8.62
January	8.78
March	8.93
May	9.07
F.G.F. Spot	8.45

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 27.

	Bales.
Khandeish	246
Central India	472
Berar	185
Central Provinces	106
Dhollera	919
Rajputana	319
Broach	84
Compta-Dharwar	161
Westerns-Northerns	132
Egyptians	257
Cotton	2,881
	Cwts.
Wheat	159,921
Linseed	5,443
Rape, Bal & Mustardseeds	31
Gingellyseeds	431
Poppyseeds	43
Groundnuts	5,808
Castorseeds	5,405
Rice	56,761
Myrabollams	347
Gram	734
Jowar	3,297
Barley	278
Bajree	572
	tons
Coal	190

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

(Continued from page 6).

public offices as provided by law and in accordance with their qualifications and abilities.

All exceptional provisions against women officials are annulled.

The conditions of employment of officials shall be determined by law of the Reich.

Officials are apointed for life, save as may be otherwise provided by law. Pensions and provision for surviving dependants shall be regulated by law. Rights duly acquired by officials are inviolable. Officials may have recourse to legal proceedings in respect of financial claims.

Officials may not be provisionally removed from office, or provisionally or permanently retired, or transferred to another post with a lower salary, save in accordance with and in the manner determined by law.

Every penalty inflicted on an official must be subject to appeal and the possibility of revision. Unfavourable entries may not be made in the dossier of an official, unless he has been given an opportunity to reply to them. Officials have the right to examine their personal records.

The inviolability of duly acquired rights and opportunity to have recourse to legal proceedings in respect of financial claims are also specially guaranteed to professional soldiers. In other respects their status shall be determined by law of the Reich.

Officials are servants of the community and not of any party.

FREEDOM OF POLITICAL OPINION FOR OFFICIALS.

Freedom of political opinion and the free right of association are guaranteed to all officials.

Officials have special service representation.

Should an official, in the exercise of the public authority conferred upon him, neglect an official duty incumbent upon him in relation to a third party, the responsibility as a matter of principle falls upon the State or the corporate body in whose service the official is acting. Their right to take retributory action is reserved. Recourse to the ordinary process of law must not be excluded.

It is the duty of every German to undertake the duties of honorary offices according to the provisions of the laws. All citizens are bound according to the provisions of the laws, to undertake personal service for the State and the local authorities.

Military service is organised in accordance with the terms of the Military Defence Law of the Reich. This law determines also to what extent certain fundamental rights must be restricted for members of the armed forces to ensure the fulfilment of their duties and the maintenanc of military discipline.

All citizens, without exception, contribute in proportion to their means to all public taxes, in accordance with the provisions of the laws.

NO COMMUNAL PRIVILEGES.

All inhabitants of the Reich enjoy full liberty of faith and of conscience. The undisturbed practice of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution and is under State protection. The general laws of the State shall remain unaffected hereby.

Civil and political rights and duties are neither dependent upon nor restricted by the practice of religious freedom. The enjoyment of civil and political rights as well as admission to official posts, are independent of religious creed.

No one is bound to disclose his religious convictions. The authorities have the right to make enquiries as to membership of a religious body only when rights and duties depend upon it or when the collection of statistics ordered by law requires it. No one may be compelled to take part in any ecclesiastical act or ceremony or to participate in religious practices or to make use of any religious form of oath.

There is no State Church. Freedom of association is guaranteed to religious bodies.

(To Be Continued.)

Allahabad.—The Allahabad Town Congress Committee has decided to resume peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops from July 1— A. P.

Baby's Health Insurance

TAKE THIS SMALL PREMIUM AND INSURE MY BABY'S HEALTH.
HERES BABY'S Juvenol
THE BEST HEALTH INSURANCE YOU CAN HAVE FOR YOUR BABY.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS OR **PARAGON PRODUCTS Co.** BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRY

USE

PERFECT POTTERY MATERIALS

Manufacturers of BEST QUALITY of Fire Bricks Fireclay, Seating Blocks, Glazed Stoneware Drainage PIPES and Fittings, Roofing and Flooring Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Household Pots and every description of Fireclay Goods.

THE MANAGING AGENTS:

Perfect Pottery Company, Limited.

JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)

Telegrams:—"Stoneware."

PRAKASAM ON SWARAJ.

He Wants Linguistic Provinces.

GUNTUR, June 27.

The Twelfth Session of the Andhra Provincial Conference commenced this evening. There were over four hundred delegates including a large number of ladies.

Mrs. Unnava Lakhshmibaiama, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, appealed for the observance of the peace pact and urged them to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress whatever the results of the Round Table Conference might be.

Owing to continuous rain the opening of the Khaddar Industrial Exhibition and other functions were postponed.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES.

Mr. Prakasam declared that there could be no federal constitution except on the basis of linguistic provinces, and without a Reserve Bank and control over the currency, there could be no Swaraj or self-government.

Adverting to the Hindu-Moslem problem, he expressed the opinion that whatever might be the nature of the electorate for Moslems, whether separate or joint, its Constitution must be protected with reasonable and just provisions.

THAT CURRENCY POLICY.

Referring to the widespread economic depression, he said that it was due to the Government's currency policy. Turning to commercial and financial safeguards he opined that no one in the world would suggest that those demanded by the British were in India's interests.

Mr. Prakasam quoted President Hoover's offer of a moratorium and said that applying the same reason and logic, the Indian Government in turn must make immediate steps to prevent the ruin of the agricultural and commercial classes in India by making necessary provision for the postponement of the collection of land tax and also the payment of loans payable by them to banks or other creditors.

NO DIFFERENCE AT ALL.

Concluding Mr. Prakasam referred to the trade convention and that there was no inconsistency between the trade convention as modified by Mr. Gandhi and the demand for even complete Independence.—A. P.

ENGLAND V. NEW ZEALAND.

POOR SCORING BY BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, June 27.

Following is closing score in test match between England and New Zealand which commenced to-day at Lords:

New Zealand 22. (Dempster 3, Peebles 5 wickets for 77 runs) England 190 for 7 (Woolley 80 runs).—Reuter.

Three Hindus Bound Over.

MADRAS, June 28.

A Trichinopoly message says that three Hindus have been bound over to keep the peace for one year in connection with the recent communal disturbances.—A.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B 1263.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking J10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1931.

Kisans Greet Jawaharlal.

—:0:—

FIGHT FOR SWARAJ IS FIGHT FOR RIGHTS OF PEASANTS.

WARNING TO THE TALUQDARS.

LUCKNOW, June 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here from Rae Bareili at four this evening and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the Kisans who gathered in large numbers from the different villages of the province to greet him. The Pandit addressed later a meeting of Kisans in Aminuddaullah Park when he gave his impressions of the agrarian trouble in the province. He said that the last civil disobedience movement had not only affected India but foreign countries also, and the people of these countries were now taking a keen interest in Indian affairs and no longer regarding Indians as slaves.

A WARNING.

He said that he knew that tenants were being terrorised in many cases by the Zemindars and the police. He sounded a note of warning to the Taluqdars and said that they should make up their minds once for all whether they would side with the country or with the alien Government. If they preferred the latter course, they should be prepared either to leave the country in the near future or to answer to the various allegations against them before a National Tribunal, and suffer the consequences.

PATH TO FREEDOM.

Addressing himself to the Kisans he said that the path to freedom was full of sufferings, and added that as they were accustomed to sufferings for a long time they would not lag behind to-day as the fight for Swaraj was really fight for the rights and liberties of the Kisans, who formed the largest part of the population of the country. In conclusion, he expressed his confidence in the knowledge that when the time came the Kisans would give a better account of themselves.

On the conclusion of the meeting Pandit Jawaharlal motored to Barabanki. On his way he made a brief halt at Chinhat where he addressed a gathering for a few minutes.—A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S RETURN TO ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Allahabad to-day after visiting a number of places in Rae Bareli and Barabandi Districts.—A.P.

RENT COLLECTION IN ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

There appears to have been great improvement according to reliable reports regarding the position about the collection of rents in Allahabad District. Rents are being paid all over the District except Manjanpur, where a zemindar was killed recently. Mr. R.F. Mudie, the Collector, is personally touring the District and giving directions.—A.P.

WHAT U. P. PEASANTS HAVE TO SUFFER

Pt. Jawaharlal's Warning To Govt.

DELHI, June 22.

"Our strength and solid organisation alone shall lead to our success, whether at the Round Table Conference or outside it," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing a mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi, held this evening in the Gandhi Grounds with Mr. Arif Hasvi in the chair.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was given a hearty ovation when he rose to speak.

He was glad that every son of the Frontier was now tired of the British system of rule. He cited the instance of an Afghan boy, who requested the speaker to enlist his name "Inquilab."

He added that "Inquilab," was a certainty and nobody could stop the coming revolution which was sure to result in freedom to the Motherland.

Addressing the Muslims, he asked. "Does not Islam stand for freedom, the help of the poor and the oppressed?"

Then why don't you, as true Muslims, free yourself from the slavery of the present system of rule

Cries of "We want freedom" were heard.

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

He said the British only bent before power and organisation, and unless they were strong and determined to win freedom. Englishmen would not give it to them.

The Government was ready to yield to the demands of the Frontier people, only because they found that the Pathans were organised.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

Then rose Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, amid tremendous cheers.

He said after a Pathan of 6½ feet had addressed them he dared not speak before them (Laughter).

Referring to his tour in the country and the conditions of the people, he said the people who were denounced as slaves had now risen from their slumber, and 350 millions of people were now determined to be free. It was this determination of the people that had attracted world attention, and people were coming from all countries to honour their General Mahatma Gandhi.

Continuing he said the selfless sacrifices and silent sufferings of our people were responsible for making them rise in the estimation of the world, and they felt much stronger now. The Truce itself was a proof of their strength.

Referring to the Congress participation in the Round Table Conference he said, Mahatmaji would deliver the message of India to the British and the world. His voice would be the voice of India's 350 millions, and most probably his demands would be met.

TRUCE BREACHES.

Referring to the Truce, he said, the Government had not sincerely fulfilled its part of the agreement. In U. P. repression was in full swing, selected Congress workers were being prosecuted. The Government alone was responsible for breach of the Truce terms. It was shameful for a mighty Government not to keep its word.

Referring to agrarian trouble in the U. P., he said the peasants were in a hopelessly sad plight. They were unable to pay rent, though however willing. But the whole strength of the Government and the zamindars was being used to crush them.

"It is impossible for us to go on cramming, 'Truce, Truce,' while our peasant brethren are being trampled under foot. We shall have to take some drastic action."

He added a note of warning that if the fight was again resumed, the Government alone shall be responsible for it. The Government must know that the peasants were as strong as before to give it another big fight. It must take a lesson from the past. If last year thousands of men, women and children could make tremendous sacrifices, they would certainly make much greater sacrifices in the next fight, which would be more fierce and the next political earthquake would be of a more tremendous nature.

He could not definitely say when they would meet final victory, but victory was sure for truth, justice and righteousness, whether it was to-day or to-morrow.—"Hindustan Times."

Chamber Accepts Government Policy.

LONDON, June 27.

Paris.—The French Chamber has approved Government's policy enunciated in their answer to Mr. Hoover's proposal by 386 votes to 189.—Reuter.

New Zealand's Support.

LONDON, June 27.

Wellington.—New Zealand has accepted Mr. Hoover's proposal as also the British offer to suspend War Debt payments.—Reuter.

LESS TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE FOR U. P. BUREAUCRATS

A Mere Palliative

NAINITAL, June 27.

To-day's issue of the United Provinces Gazette notifies certain changes in the travelling allowance rules which will come into effect from 1st July. The main changes are:

(1) Limits of pay for classification of first and second class officers have been raised from Rs. 650 and Rs. 150 per mensem to Rs. 750 and Rs. 200 per mensem respectively.

(2) Rail mileage will be reduced when concession fares are available.

THAT PREWAR LEVEL.

(3) Rates of daily allowance for all classes except the fourth have been reduced to the level in force in 1923.

(4) The rate for road mileage of first class officers is reduced from eight to six annas a mile.

(5) Starting or finishing point of journeys will in all Districts be the Collectors Office, or it there is no Collectors Office, the actual starting point.—A. P.

Higher Posts To Be Reduced

NAINI TAL, June 27.

One direction that the economy move in the United Provinces is likely to take is the amalgamation of certain high posts.

Provided the necessary sanction is forthcoming, one officer may in future administer the Departments of Industries and Co-operative Societies, and not two as at present.

Similarly the post of the Director of Agriculture may be amalgamated with that of the Director of Land Records; the post of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals with that of the Director of Public Health and the post of the Judicial Secretary with that of the Legal Remembrancer to Government.—A.P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CONGRESSMAN.

Agra Railway Station Scene.

(From Our Correspondent).

AGRA, June 27.

Mr. Shreechand Doniria, a respectable citizen, well-known Congressman and Managing Director of the Swadeshi Bima Company, Limited, was, it is alleged, assaulted by one police Constable (on duty) of the railway police in the railway premises near the third class waiting hall because Mr. Dinaria demanded his number on the Constable's refusing to comply with Mr. Dinaria's request to ask a cooly to behave properly. The incident took place at the Agra Fort Station. It is reported that the Constable abused Mr. Dinaria and behaved rudely. The matter has been reported to the Agra Fort Railway Police Station and the Superintendent of the Railway Police has been informed by wire at Gorakhpur.

MEMORIAL TO BHAGAT SINGH

Appeal Posters Forfeited

LAHORE, June 26.

The Punjab Government have forfeited posters in English headed, "An Appeal to the Public", appealing for funds for a memorial to Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukdev, issued by the All-India Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukdev Memorial Committee, Lahore. This appeal was sent out to-day by the Committee to newspapers and news agencies for publication. Government have also forfeited a pamphlet in Urdu, entitled 'Vilap' (Lamentations), edited by Mr. Amarnath Ahluwalia, President of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Ferozepur City.—A. P.

Canada And Hoover Plan.

LONDON, June 27.

Ottawa.—Premier Bennett announced that Canada was prepared to accept Mr. Hoover's proposal.—Reuter.

PATHANS WILL NOT POCKET INSULTS

Frontier Regulations Create More Crimes.

LETHARGIC POLICE.

PESHAWAR, June 27.

Giving evidence before the Frontier Regulations Committee to-day, Mian Samiuddin Ardar Aurangzebkhan, representing the Peshawar Bar Association, denied the existence of special conditions and urged the total repeal of the F. C. Regulations, as also of whipping which was barbarous and was resented by the people.

CAN'T POCKET INSULT.

He denied that Pathans were excitable but admitted they were not prepared to pocket undeserved insults. He alleged that most of the Jirga members were professionally dishonest.

Police, witness stated, were made lethargic by the F. C. R., which were also responsible for increased murders and dacoities. Their repeal would diminish crime.

Pathans, he maintained, were in no way inferior to other peoples of India and they wanted equality with them.—A. P.

PESHAWAR CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT SPLIT

PESHAWAR, June 27.

The Frontier Congress has split into two hostile camps, the first led by Red Shirt leader Mian Ahmadshah, the new Congress President, and the second, the old Congressites of Peshawar City.

Mr. Ahmadshah, in a press statement, charges the City group with being wirepulled by interested persons and says that at a meeting held early in June they refused to collect funds, turned hostile and forced him to prorogue the meeting.

SEPARATE MEETING CALLED.

Later, contrary to his instructions, they called a separate meeting of the City, when a meeting representative of the whole of the Frontier was being held at Charsadda.

The latter meeting, it is understood, passed resolutions censuring the conduct of the Peshawar group, declaring their election void and electing new office bearers, urging the people and Government to stricter observance of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and demanding the publication of the accounts of the Frontier Congress.

Acute difference is threatening the Khilfat Committee.—A.P.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S DEFICIT OF RS. 230,339.

CALCUTTA, June 27.

At a special meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University this evening under the Presidency of Sir Nilratan Sircar, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, President of Board of Accounts, presented the budget estimates for 1931-32 which showed a deficit of Rs. 2,30,339.—A.P.

Civic Address To Sir C. V. Raman

CALCUTTA, June 25.

"Nothing but intense national necessity will ever make me leave the city of Calcutta", said Sir C. V. Raman, replying to civic address in the Town Hall, this evening. He expressed the hope that in the near future it would be possible for Indian students to carry on the higher type of scientific work in India itself without going abroad.—A. P.

MADRAS MUSLIMS TO BOYCOTT FEZ CAPS.

SYMPATHY WITH LAHORE ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

MADRAS, June 27.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Muslim Conference, Mr. Abdul Latiff presiding, resolutions were passed protesting against the treatment of Arabs in Tripoli and calling upon Indian Muslims to inaugurate a vigorous boycott of Italian goods.

On the motion of Mr. Zaffar Ali Khan of Lahore, the meeting associated itself with their co-religionists in the Punjab "in their just agitation against the objectionable attitude taken by Captain Whitacker of the Maclagan Engineering College, as a result of which 60 Muslim students left the College.—A.P.

DHARWAR FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT

Merchants' Efforts At Compromise.

DHARWAR, June 27.

Having found no specific reference to banned mills in the Congress and Working Committee resolutions, merchants of Dharwar, interpreted it as an ommission and immediately the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee wired to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to clear up the matter.

WHAT'S FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel wired yesterday from Bombay that products of all mills which are still on the boycott list stand on the same footing as foreign cloth.

All cloth shops except six or seven which had been closed for four days opened to-day. At a meeting of a few citizens of Dharwar invited by the Merchants Association, difficulties in achieving complete boycott of foreign cloth mere considered and a sub-committee of eleven was appointed to propose a way out and report within three days.

Meanwhile merchants are opening shops promising not to sell foreign or boycotted Indian cloth and the Congress Committee is placing pickets only to supervise.—A. P.

WAY OUT OF IMPASSE.

Cloth Boycott Inquiry For Dharwar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 27.

Regarding Dharwar cloth merchants' deadlock, some leading citizens invited by the Cloth Merchants' Association last evening resolved to appoint a committee to find methods of ridding Dharwar market of foreign and banned mill cloth in a practicable manner. The Committee, appointed consists of eleven non-party members before whom the cloth merchants and the Congress Committee should place their cases the findings being binding on only the cloth merchants. The Congress Committee is to report the matter to higher Congress authorities and the committee will publish its findings within three days. The shops will remain open during the interim period but will sell only Swadeshi stock. Congress volunteers will be placed before each shop only to watch the dealings. All cloth shops opened to-day.

SURAT FOREIGN CLOTH MERCHANTS YIELD.

Picketing Withdrawn On Giving Pledge.

(From a Correspondent)

SURAT, June 27.

On receiving a letter from the President, Surat Burhanpuri Bhagol Cloth Merchants' Association stating that the members of the said Association have resolved not to sell or buy foreign cloth for fifteen days, the Congress workers of Choryasi-Taluka Samiti has withdrawn the picketing from Burhanpuri Bhagol.

NAGPUR MOURNS LOSS OF LEADERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 27.

A resolution expressing the deep sense of regret at the death of Raja of Mohamudabad, Mr. A. B. Kolhetker and Sir Shankerrao Chitnavis were passed at a special meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held for the purpose this morning.

SIR C. P.'S PERENNIAL OPTIMISM.

WHAT BRITISH STATEMENT MEANS.

SIMLA, June 27.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in a statement to the Press on the Premier's announcement, says that he feels assured that its underlying object is the assurance of British support to India during the period of transition.

This support will obviate the financial perils that have been threatened on the eve of the launching of the new Constitution and it will also neutralise the efforts of those who are speculating on the uncertainties of the present exchange and monetary situation.—A. P.

Fundamental Rights Of Citizenship.

MUST APPLY TO INDIAN STATES ALSO.

Committee In Sessions At Masulipatam.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 25.

The Fundamental Rights Committee appointed by the Congress had adopted clause 1 regarding fundamental rights and duties including:

(1) right of free expression right of association combination and right to assemble peaceably and without arms for purposes not opposed to law or mortality;

(2) freedom of conscience and free profession and practice of religion subject to public order or morality;

(3) protection of culture, language and script of the minorities and of different linguistic areas;

(4) equality before law of all citizens, irrespective of religion caste or sex;

(5) no disability to attach to any citizen by reason of religion caste or sex in regard to public appointments, office of power or honour and in exercise of trade or calling;

(6) equal rights and duties to all citizens in regard to roads, wells, schools, and places of public resort maintained out of Government or Local funds of dedicated by private persons persons for the use of the General public;

(7) right and obligation to keep and bear arms with regulations and reservations made in that behalf;

(8) no person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered sequestered or confiscated save in accordance with the law;

(9) freedom of movement throughout India and freedom to stay and settle in any part thereof or to acquire property or follow any trade or calling to be provided therein.

(10) no person shall be punished for any act which was not punishable under the law at the time it was admitted;

(11) privacy of correspondence by postal telegraphic and telephonic services shall not be violated except in accordance with the law;

(12) every citizen shall have the right of complaint or petition to competent authorities or representatives of the people. This right may be exercised by individuals or by several persons in common;

(13) capital punishment shall be abolished and the committee is of opinion that the article defining fundamental rights shall be applicable all citizens in India including India States.

The Committee is meeting in Masulipatam with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the chair.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT ECHO

Madras Government Rewards.

OOTACAMUND, June 23.

The total amount of rewards granted by local Government to certain officials and non-officials "in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by them in connection with the civil disobedience movement it is understood is Rs. 58,026, details of distribution from which among various departments are as follow:—

District administration Rs. 14,830.
Education Rs. 850.
Medical Rs. 200.
Agriculture Rs. 800.
Excise Rs. 4,517.
Jails Rs. 60.
Police Rs. 37,069.—The "Hindu."

FAILURE DUE TO SEPARATISTS' OBSTINACY

Dr. Ansari On Simla Negotiations

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Dr. M. A. Ansari arrived in Calcutta this morning and left at night for Faridpur where he will preside at the deliberations of the Bengal Nationalist Muslims on the communal problem to-morrow.

In a press statement he accused the All-Parties Muslim Conference Group of shifting the blame for the failure of the Simla negotiations on the Nationalist Muslims by confusing the issues. They had kept the door for negotiations open and had two formulae, he added, but the Opposition rejected both and refused to proceed with the peace talk.—A. P.

HOUSE SEARCHES CONDEMNED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 27.

Government's policy underlying the recent searches of Mr. Ruiker's residences and the Textile Union office was strongly condemned at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Textile Union held last evening. The Union characterises the same as unjust, uncalled for and ridiculous.

Repudiating the charge brought against him by the police that Mr. Ruiker had forsake the path of non-violence in fighting the battles of Labour both as against the employers and the Government.

Mr. Ruiker also added that in all his activities he had followed the principle of non-violence and would do the same in the future.

A Notification of 17th June regarding the grant of leave to Sir Arthur McWatters, Finance Secretary, and the consequent postings of Messrs. Denning and Nixon are cancelled.—A. P.

PICKETING IN TAMIL NADU

What Mr. Rajagopalachari Saw.

MADRAS, June 24.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who has just returned from an extensive tour in Tamil Nadu, in the course of a statement of his impressions about picketing activities in the Province says:—

"I would not hesitate to denounce and call off picketing if I saw anywhere that it was done in infringement of Gandhiji's undertaking. It would be no shame to admit the difficulty and, perhaps, no unwelcome relief to the volunteers who have been working very hard. But what I have seen enables me to say with a clear conscience and to assure every one concerned that picketing at all places is being conducted absolutely free from direct or indirect compulsion or violence of any kind and in strict accord with the spirit and the terms of the Delhi settlement. Indeed, it is the volunteers who always stand in risk of rowdyism on the part of the renters and their men. In some places renters have assaulted the volunteers but the latter have without a single exception followed the policy of non-retaliation honestly and fully.

"The volunteers are picketing in all places without calling to assistance anything but the normal force of public opinion. They do not form any cordon or otherwise interfere physically with anyone's movements. The only appeal is to the traditional and well-established sense of shame in regard of the use of liquor in our country. The only compulsion is the moral compulsion and the Congress name and authority. This of course, may be irritating to officials especially those used to the exercise of undisputed authority in the countryside. But this cannot be condemned as illegal or opposed to the Pact."—A.P.

"Insaf" For Cawnpore.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 27.

It has been decided to start a new Urdu Daily from Cawnpore under the editorship of Mr. Syed Shabir Hassan of Lucknow. This paper is to be named the "Insaf" and is due to appear on the 10th July. The general policy of the paper will be directed towards the political advancement of India.

SIR B. N. MITRA ARRIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 27.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra who takes over the Indian High Commissionership on July 1, arrived in London to-day and was met at the Victoria Station by Mr. S. M. Green, Deputy High Commissioner.—Reuter.

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